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Now for Sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,965—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5281	E. Spicer	12th Sept.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5281	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Colspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on these occasions of private leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain G. Guiconnet, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 19 4.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich.	4,295	18th Sept. 1903
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Maangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO.,  BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 2/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

WHISKY!
WHISKY!
WHISKY!

SAMUEL BIRCH & CO.'S
BLACK BOTTLE TRIPLE DISTILLED
PURE MALT SCOTCH WHISKY

Now being supplied to the Royal Cellars and Leading Clubs.
Price Rs. 30 per case of one dozen bottles.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

W. CROWDER AND CO. LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

KNICKNACKS,

IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES

SUITABLE AS—

SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND.
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th September, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY the 14th and 15th instant, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1903.

IN THE SADAR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

MISC. NO. 1 OF 1903.

Before DAYARAM GIDUMAL, Esquire,
Judge of the said Court.

This 31st day of AUGUST 1903.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM COOPER deceased, and in the matter of the Indian Succession Act, 1865.

WHEREAS there is now depending in the said Court a petition of 1. W. R. BEAUMONT and 2. L. L. TOMKINS, Executors of the deceased whereby the said Executors of the deceased pray for the grant to them of PROBATE of the Will of the said WILLIAM COOPER, deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the said WILLIAM COOPER, deceased, are hereby required to come to the said Court to see the proceedings and to lodge caveats against the grant of Probate of the Will of the said WILLIAM COOPER, deceased, and in default of appearance the Court will proceed to hear the said petition on the 27th day of October 1903, at 12 NOON, at Karachi, and to dispose of the matter according to law.—Dated this 31st day of August 1903.

By the Court,
DIALMAL,
Registrar, Sadar Court.

Karachi, 5th Sept. 1903.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1903, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for a very LARGE STOCK of Fresh Goods all in Stock to be SOLD OFF at Greatly Reduced Prices. DRESS MATERIALS: Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of goods too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. All CUSTOMERS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED to pay us a visit, and we promise they will not return without many Good Bargains. OUR GREAT SALE commencing TUESDAY, 1st September, 1903. For TWO WEEKS ONLY. Seize this Opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.
THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)
which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
And are specially selected from the
CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
0, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT. BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.
BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK!
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For revewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CYCLE CAPES, for the Monsoon, Footballs, Cricketballs, Hot water bottles, etc., now on view. Inspection invited. Satisfaction ASSURED. THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Row, Bombay. Sole Agents for Aeriel Cycles.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL will be OPENED on 1st October, entirely under new and better Management, occupies the highest and most central position and consists of detached Bungalows and Blocks suitable for families and others.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, for a Town Mill, an Engineer and Miller combined. None but First Class men need apply. Stone and Roller Mills. Apply, with Copies of Certificates, which will not be returned, to Box No. 993 A, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

LADY TYPIST WANTED. Must provide own Machine, and learn "Up-to-date Shorthand." Educated Lady preferred, with or without previous knowledge. Good and Permanent Position. Rs. 75 commence. Address Box No 1002 B., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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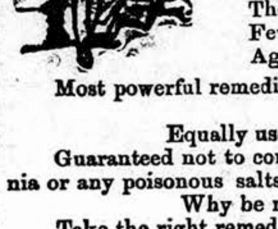
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THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND LOSS OF MANHOOD.

THESE PILLS wonderfully increase Blood and strengthen the Limbs, improve Digestion and Appetite and Restore the broken down Constitution to Health and Vigour.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDEVADI CROSS LANE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 727 of 1902.

Bhairavnath Balcrishna .... Plaintiff

vs.

Eshwant Mahadeo .... Defendant

Under instructions from Messrs. M. S. Captain and K. E. Daphtary, Receivers, appointed herein by Consent Order, dated 13th February, 1903, and in pursuance of the directions containing in the Order, dated 22nd June, 1903, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th of September, 1903, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 20, New No. A-140, Old Survey No. 552, New Survey No. 2-7749, together with messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Kandevadi Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D., No. 877 and Street No. 18, and bounded as follows, that is to say; On the east by the Kandewadi Cross Lane aforesaid, on the west by the property of Vinayak Dadoba Poorundhare, on the north by the house formerly of Purshotam Bapooji and now of Padmanabh Laxman, and on the south by the said Kandewadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at their Office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE MESSRS. LUDHA EBHRAM & Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will by order of the administratrix of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Gheewalla, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling thereon situate on the Bellasis Road, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 4, new No. 16014, old Survey Nos. A 45770, A, 45703, new Survey No. 6438 and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the north by the Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the east by a public passage and on or towards the west by the Foras Road.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Bellasis Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 4, new No. 16014, old Survey Nos. A 4570, A/45703, new Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the north, south and west by the property fourthly hereinafter described, and on or towards the east by a Mahomedan Mosque.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in 14, Kamatipura Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 78, new No. 16019, new Survey No. 4-6438, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the property, hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the south by the 14, Kamatipura Street, on or towards the east by the property of Furdoonjee Edaljee Bharoocha and on or towards the west by the Foras Road.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Bellasis Road, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3162, 3163, 3165 and 3172, new No. 10035, old Survey Nos. 4570 to 4572, 4586, new Survey No. 2-6438, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 712, 713, to 716, 220, 220, 221, 222 and 223 and Street Nos. 68, 184 186, 188, 1, 2, 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say,—on or towards the north, by the property here inbefore firstly described on or towards the south by the property heretofore thirdly described, on or towards the east by a passage and the property here inbefore secondly described, and on or towards the west by the Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.—

2 Barrels tanning extract.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness, aged,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Suit No. 570 of 1891.

Sha Narendass Calliandass .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Sha Devidass Hurrivalubhdas Calliandass and others.................. Defendants.

Under instructions from the receiver, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of jewellery, consisting of pearl kanthis, diamond rings, surpet set with brilliants, brooch set with rubies and emeralds, packages of opal, saphire and pokhraj, large pearl soojni, &c., &c.

The property of a gentleman—

Pearl raifool, pearl kanthi, English double gold chain with dollars, very valuable saphire ring, &c.

The above will be on view from Thursday next, the 10th instant.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m.—

The library of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., comprising Law Reports, text books, &c., also a large size iron chest, chairs, table book shelves, cupboard, pictures and photos, opera glass, table lamps, &c.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF A PUBLIC PASSAGE IN OLD RACE COURSE, BETTER KNOWN AS RIPON OR MORLAND ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs Hajee Sidick, Hajee Ibrahim and Ibrahim Hajee Sidick, the Executors of Hawabai, widow of Salley Mahomed Haji Elias, deceased, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of a public passage in old race course, better known as Ripon or Morland Road, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the north by the said public passage, on or towards the east by an open space common to Monaji Nilaji and the said Hawabai, widow of Salley Mahomed Haji Elias, and daughter of Haji Adam Haji Atoobakur, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Shaikally Abdul Hoosain and Adamji Abdul Hoosain and on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Samsoodin Sooltanally, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hawabai, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 133, new No. 6 13841, old Survey No. 277 and new Survey No. 4/3531 and the said messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward, No. 4065 (7), Street No. 252 F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors for the Executors or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF RIMMELLS BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, PERFUMERY, ETC.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 10th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bhajipala Street, out of Fort, by order of the Widow of the late Mr. Hajee Rahimtola Suleman, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hajee Rahimtola Suleman & Co., consisting of Rimmel's Brown Windsor soap, and lavender, water, Grimault's syrup, Lubrus scent in soap, quinine, marmlade, vinegar, salad oil, castor oil, etc., on lots to suit purchasers,

The above on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE OF STATIONERY AND SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s office, by order of Bai Rutaboo widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Sarafally Moosajee, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Moosajee Adamjee and Sons, Stationers, consisting of stationery, copying presses, ink, ferro-prussiate, typograph stencil, carbonized, antique, sectional and cartoon papers, mounted drying papers, 54 and 38 inches, &c., also glass cupboards, show cases, stands, &c,

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TARDEO.

Under instructions from and by the order of the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Ananjee Waljee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property in two separate lots:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,756 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under old Nos. 30, 530, 373, new Nos. 3532, 13889 old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 1-2-70 3, and bounded as follows : that is to say :—on or towards the east formerly by the property of Muncherjee Andhiaroo but now by a public passage, on or towards the west partly by the Tardeo Road and partly by the property of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshawjee Adenwalla, on or towards the north partly by the property of Mr. Cowasjee Jahangir Jassawalla and partly by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 2 and on or towards the south by the property of the said Cowasjee Dinshawjee Adenwalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3691 and Street No. 2 and are now in the occupation of the said executors of Anundji Walji, deceased.

LOT No. 2

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or two chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chickalwady Cross Lane, in Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2270 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land, under old No. 387, 30, 530, 373, new No. 1384, 13532, 13889, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 1-7048, 1-2-7048, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east formerly by the property of Muncherjee Andhiaroo but now by a public passage, on or towards the west and north by the property of Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawalla, and on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 1, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3692 and Street No. 3 and 4, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said executors of Anandji Walji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, Attorneys for the executors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1903.

RESTORED

MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a **GUARANTEED CURE** to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	90	= + 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	= − 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106	= − 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65	= − 11/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 5/13	= unchanged
2 months hence	26 3 16	= do
Spot in New York		= closed
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 17	= unchanged
Berlin "	20 33	= − 1 4
New York Demand		= closed
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 pr ct	= + 1/8
6 " " "	3 5-8 pr ct	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5-8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 3/8 pr ct	= + 3-8

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 34. Sept.-Oct. Buyers Tone quiet.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·32 — 8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed unsettled.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·59	5·25	5·15	5·12
− 13	− 10	− 9	− 8

The New York and New Orleans Markets are closed for holidays.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 7th September, 1903 :—

Cotton	2,112 bales.
Wheat	18,852 cwts.
Linseed	4,211 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	10,427 "
Gingellyseed	118 "
Poppyseed	1,384 "
Groundnuts	80 "
Castorseed	4,014 "
Rice	2,833 "
Myrabollams	20 "
Cottonseed	6,032 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		138 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	188 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent tone quiet.

Cash ... ... Rs. 99·15
1st Settlement ... ... " 98·13

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th Aug 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July 4 do.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 7 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steady.
Brown Cawnpore ready...... Rs. 5 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore.............. " 5 13 0
Yellow Guzerat .... " 5 14 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6 5 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 21 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pisi, 91 per cent.............. Rs. 30-12
Club No. 1...................... " 30-0
Hard Red .... " 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales .... 7,000 Bales
Imports .... 5,000 "

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.		
5·63	5·28		
+1	+3		
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5·19	5·17	5·15	5·14
+4	+5	+1	+4
Mar-Apl.	**Apl-May**		
5·14	5·13		
+4	+4		

COTTON.—The local market for ready Cotton is quiet, and the business passing is on a small scale. New Crop was steadier after the receipts of the Liverpool opener, and closing rates are Rs. 222 for Good Broach and Rs. 172 for Fully Good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger .... 4 6·32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.................... 90
3 per cent. Rentes 97 1 2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 66
Bar Silver.................... 26 5-16

THE SASSON REFORMATORY.

The Director of Public Instruction, in warding to Government the report on the working of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution for 1901-1902, stated that the Chairman of the Managing Committee and the Secretary explain that the formal auditing of the accounts of the school was not completed till March 1903. I would suggest added the Director that in future the annual report should not be delayed on this account. An annual report which is more than 15 months old obviously loses interest, and the report for 1902-1903 should by this time be before Government. The formal audit of accounts for a given year can apparently be reported on in the report for the next year, and this delay need not occur. The average number of boys in the school from month to month of the year under report was slightly in excess of the accommodation available. No less than five boys died and one escaped during the year and has not been re-captured. Another escaped but was brought back. The escapes were thus 2 against 6 in the previous year. The details of the management of the school present no special features for remarks, but it may be noted that the Educational Inspector, Central Division, and Dr. Thomson expressed their satisfaction with the state of the school: that the number of boys discharged was 55, of whom 30 are reported to be earning their living honestly that no less than 100 boys were daily employed in the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company's Mill, and that it was found possible to erect a properly equipped gymnasium for the school out of the available balance. The financial condition of the school is satisfactory, and it may be noted that while there was a large increase in the income derived by the labour of the boys, the maintenance charges were considerably less than in the previous year owing to reduced prices. An interesting feature in the history of the school is the attendance of old boys at school-treats and at the prize distribution over which His Excellency the Governor presided. This attendance shows, I think that many boys after they have left the school, take an interest in and are not ashamed of their old institution. This is hardly to be expected when the character of the school is considered, and it appears to be valuable evidence of the manner in which the boys, while at school are treated. The school appears to have been satisfactorily administered in 1901-1902, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee as usual records his satisfaction with the excellent work of the Secretary, Mr. Baba Laxman.

Government have recorded the following resolution The report is generally satisfactory. The Accountant General should be requested to arrange for the audit of the Reformatory accounts so as to admit of their being incorporated in the report of the year to which they pertain, and the Chairman should be requested to arrange that the accounts are ready for audit at least a month before the date for the submission of the report to Government. The report for the year 1902-1903 should be submitted as soon as possible.

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**"

Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—August 31, at Dundee, the wife of W B Bruce, Assam, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROCKWAY—September 3, at Needwood, Rosebery Gardens, London, Frances E, the wife of Rev W G Brockway, B A, London Missionary Society Pastor of Union Chapel, Calcutta.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLOCKLEY—September 4, at Calcutta, the wife of F T Blockley, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

RENNIE—September 4, at Barrackpore, Constance Adelaide relict of the late James Rennie, of Newcastle on Tyne aged 59 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 46m. Sun sets 6h. 9m. High water, 0-28m. 0-39a. Low water, 6-17m. 6-38a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.,
Treacher and Co., adjourned meeting 4-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Jones charged Ramdin Suknandan, a Purdesee, with selling cocaine without a license in his house at De Lisle Road. The evidence showed that in consequence of certain information previously received, Inspector Velloz of the Abkari Department despatched a man on Monday with a marked eight anna piece to purchase cocaine from the accused. The latter sold a packet containing cocaine and received the coin. The Abkari Inspector then went into the house and on searching it found the coin and a quantity of cocaine. The accused was fined Rs. 50.

EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Before Mr P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mula Hussein Jacob, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Fish, with trespassing into the house of a Purdesee named Ramsukhram Ramawtar at Carnac Road, with intent to commit theft. It appears that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning the accused entered the complainant's house when a neighbour saw him and raised an alarm. The accused ran away but was pursued by the complainant and arrested at the corner of the street. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions He was sentenced to one years rigorous imprisonment.

BAND—By kind permission of Capt H O Codrington the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr M Freililis, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 pm this evening at the Bandstand. (weather permitting)

March........The Boys of the Old Brigade........Myddleton
Overture........Prince Charlie........Garl Volti
Valse........Blue Bells........Waldteufel
Selection........The Princess of Kensington........E German
Barn Dance........Just a bit of string........Krigert
Song........I'll Sing thee a Song of Araby........Clay

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keiffe charged Ramji Kanji Lohana, a beedie seller in Thakoredwar Road, with robbing Mulji Anandji, a Hindu, of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 200, a diamond ring valued at Rs. 600 and three other rings valued at Rs. 20 Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the accused. The complainant said that on the 3rd instant about 1 p.m. as he was walking along Gulalwadi he met a woman Bachubai. She took him to the second floor of the Permanand Chawl in Thakoredwar Road. He had not been there for about 15 minutes when the accused came in company with another man and assaulted Bachubai, who ran out of the room through fear. Then the other man caught hold of him by his neck and gave him some blows, while the accused took the gold necklace out of his neck and the ring from his pocket. Both then left the room and the complainant and Bachubai gave information to the Police. The accused was arrested at his shop in Thakoredwar, and the necklace and the diamond ring were recovered from him. The case stands adjourned.

SAD SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—At Dhunji Street yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Cowasjee Dorabjee Mistry, a Parsee carpenter, aged twenty-one years. The evidence showed that the deceased lived in Dhunji Street and worked in the Government Dockyard. He used to earn twenty-two rupees a month and was the only support of his mother and family. On Monday morning Cowasjee went to work as usual in the Dockyard. He returned about an hour after and informed his sister that he and about fifty other workmen had been discharged from the service in the Dockyard for the purpose of reducing the establishment. He then appeared despondent and said he did not know where to find work. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he had his tea and then sat alone in a room at the rear of the house, his family being in the other room. Shortly afterwards the deceased's brother Darasha, a boy, aged six, informed his mother and sister that the deceased was lying in a pool of blood in the back room. Both the mother and sister went into the room and they found the deceased lying on his back in a pool of blood with a deep gash in his throat and a knife stained with fresh blood in his right hand. He was dead. There were no other marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a knife.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	2	2	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	4	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	12	11	81
Total plague deaths to date	262,676	214,957	
Same date last year	6		109

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 558 as against 540 during the previous week. Of this total number 80 died of plague, which showed a decrease of one over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 724, which included 41 deaths from plague.

FIRE ON THE S. S. HILARIUS.

EARLY yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the coal bunker of the steamship Hilarius of which Messrs. James McIntosh and Co. are the agents. The steamer arrived in Bombay in ballast on the 28th August from Durban in South Africa, and is at present berthed in the Prince's Dock. Since her arrival she has been taking in a cargo of cotton and seeds for Antwerp. The fire originated in the bunker, which contained 45 tons of coal and thence extended to the cargo in the hold. The bunker and the hold were at once closed in order to prevent the fire from spreading, and endeavours were made to extinguish it by introducing jets of carbonic acid gas. The Dock Superintendent and his Deputy and the stevedore's men belonging to Messrs. R. Bomanji and Co. assisted in the work. The Port Trust engine has been kept in readiness in the event of its services being required. The cause of the fire is not known, and the damages not estimated.

CRICKET.

DAJI RAJ HIGH SCHOOL vs. KATHIAWAR HIGH SCHOOL.

ON Sunday and Monday, writes a Wadwhan correspondent, a match was played at Wadwhan between the Daji Raj High School eleven and the Kathiawar High School, the latter being challenged by the former after their victory over Jamnagar. The guests were very liberally entertained by the generosity of H. H. The Thakore Saheb, who also attended the match and took a lively interest in the game. In the first innings the Daji Raj High School eleven beat the Kathiawar School team by 29 runs, Devipraad for the former scored 25 and Ambashanker clean bowled seven of the latter. In the second innings, the highest score was 18, made by Jehangir, and the Rajkot High School were beaten by nine wickets. Another match has been arranged between the Darbar team and an eleven selected from the 22 High School boys. His Highness has invited the Rajkot High School boys to take part in the annual sports of the Daji Raj High School, that have been specially arranged for this occasion, in order to increase the competition.

NEW SHIWAJI C. C. vs. YOUG HINDU JOLLY C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in an easy win for the former by five wickets and 47 runs. The Young Hindus batted first and scored 54 runs in all, Mr. Devrukhkar contributing 17. The New Shiwaji responded with 101 runs for 5 wickets, Messrs D. K. Telang of the Elphinstone High School and M. J. Kovarkar contributing 55 and 21 runs respectively. Messrs B. Kanoji Varadkar and Telang captured 4, 3, and 3 wickets for the loss of 32, 17 and 1 runs respective. Mr. Tribhuwane for the Young Hindus captured 2 wickets for 9 runs.

THE CAVEL Y. M. C. C. vs. THE KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION C. C.

The above match was played on the Marine Ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the C. Y. M. C. C. by 28 runs. The following were the scores :—

C. Y. M. C. C.

J Gonsalves, c B Lobo, b S Aranha 1
S Gonsalves, b S Aranha 11
G Rozario, c S Arana, b Correa 15
J Zuzuarte, b A Correa 3
J P St Anne, (Capt.), c J Rego, b A Correa 12
R Oliver, b A Correa 12
J Viegas, c L Castilino, b S Aranha 0
T Pereira, c Tells, b S Aranha 0
N St Anne c D'Souza, b S Aranha 1
P Braganza, not out 2
A Gonsalves, l-b-w, b Correa 2
Extras 5
Total.................... 64

K. C. A. C. C.

J Rego, b J Viegas 0
A F Theodore, c T Pereira, b J Veigas 2
X Saldanha, c S Gonsalves, b R Oliver 0
J Gonsalves, c J Viegas, b R Oliver 4
L Castilino, c and b R Oliver 1
B Lobo (Capt), b R Oliver 3
A Correa, b J Viegas 16
S Aranha, b J Viegas 0
J Gonsalves, b R Oliver 2
A Telis, c J Viegas, b R Oliver 6
L D'Souza, not out 2
Extras 0
Total.................... 36

G. I. P. RAILWAY. STORES C. C. vs. NEW SHIVAJEE C. C.

The teams met on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday, the game resulting in a win for the Railway men by 30 runs scores :—

G. I. P. R. STORES C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C P Gay c Masurker b Kirtiker	5	b Kirtiker	22
W L Calvert b Kirtiker	5	b Dev	2
C H Malone b Dev	8	Not out	14
H E Lees not out	34	c Jaiker b Dev	3
V Romer l b w b Dev	14	Not out	11
R Hogan b Dev	2	b Dev	2
W King b Dev	1	b Dev	4
A J Murray b Kirtiker	1	c Diveker b Kirtiker	1
P D'Souza c and b Kirtiker	0	Did not bat.	
M Rodricks c Jaikar b Kirtiker	0		
J D'Sylva b Dev	0		
Extras	5	Extras	7
Total	75	Total	66

NEW SHIVAJEE C. C.

W L Masurkar, b Romer 1
V S Rangnekar, b Romer 7
A B Divekar, c and b Romer 4
W B Kirtikar b Hogan 13
M R Dev, b Hogan 3
S D Hadkar, c Gay b Malone 3
B Kanoji, b Romer 0
Gokaldass run out 8
D L Jaiker, b Romer 2
V S Waradker, b Malone 2
P J Koharkar not out 2
Extras 0
Total.................... 45

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Mr. H V R Kemball presiding. There were present ; Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon Mr W C Hughes, Mr. E Gray, Mr T W Cuffed, Dr. A G Viegas, Mr Sassoon J David, Mr D E Wacha, Mr G A Anderson, Mr C H Armstrong, Mr W L Harvey, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon Mr Bomanjee D Petit and Mr W N Shilston, the Secretary.

CHAWLS FOR THE POOR.

Out of the six tenders that had been received for the construction of two blocks of chawls for the poorer and working classes in the 1st Nagpada the Board accepted the one from Shaik Fakeer Mahomed Babanbhoy for Rs. 59,420.

WELLS IN THE MARINE LINES.

The Board considered the question of filling in the wells on the several plots in the Marine Lines Estate.

The Chairman stated that there were in all about fifteen wells on the nineteen plots in the Marine Lines Estate.

Mr. Wacha moved that the wells be closed.

Mr. Cuffe observed that the Health Officers had advocated the closing of the wells as they formed a breeding place for mosquitoes.

Mr. Harvey said the lessees under the agreements were not entitled to sink wells on their property, but the Board's purposes would be served if those wells were covered up.

General Willcocks did think the wells would be kept properly covered as they were often left in charge of "malees." The Medical Officers at Colaba had complained that wells could not be kept properly closed unless a European soldier was put in charge of them.

Mr. Wacha said if the wells could not be kept properly closed in a district where there was strict military authority, what would be their state in the Marine Lines. He considered the Board would not be justified in condoning the matter. They were unauthorised works and should be removed.

After some discussion Mr. Wacha's proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The Board also refused the application from the architect of the lessee of plot No. 3 Marine Lines, requesting permission to sink a well.

The Board after transacting some other business adjourned.

THE JOHN POLLEN WARD FUND.

Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions to the above Fund :—

	Rs.
H H The Maharaja of Rajpipla	151
H H The Maharaja of Limbdi	100
The Honourable Mr E L Cappel C I E	100
Mr Dhanjibhoy Bomanji	250
Messrs Vakil and Co	250
Messrs Cawasji and Sorabji Dubash	250
Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji C Nagarvala & Khan Bahadur Aderji M Dalal in Memory of the Late Khan Saheb Edalji R Nagarvala	250
Mr Sulleman Casum Haji Mitha	200
Nabobzada Nasrulakhan of Sachin	100
Messrs Damji and Dharamsey Tricum	101
Dr H L Batliwala	100
Mrs Avabai Framji Petit	100
Mrs Rustom P Jehangir	50
Mrs A E Tata	50
Messrs Daal Vakil and Kothavala	150
Khan Bahadur N J Bogha of Ravalpindi	100
Mr N J Antia	75
A Parsi	60

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury, Lalkhan walad Allikhan, a Mahomedan of Muscat, was further tried on a charge of having, at Muscat, on the 15th July last, committed murder by causing the death of his wife Noorbai with a knife, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was further charged with the attempted murder of Abdul Wahed, in whose service he had been for him some time as a cook, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The jury, by a majority of eight to one, found the prisoner guilty of murder, with a strong recommendation to mercy on the ground of grave and sudden provocation. His lordship sentenced him to transportation for life

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bucrania, 2,827 tons Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day, for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2,371 tons, Captain R G Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 4th August via Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain R N Jones arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 13th August, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Altona, 2,865 tons, Captain T Hellerich, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Adelaide, 25th July with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Huzara, 1336 tons, Captain H Trouson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 14 cases opium, and 296 deck passengers.

THE steamer Langbank, 2,966 tons, Captain W J Rant, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 25th August, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced very strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and on to the Cape Comorin, thence fine weather till arrival.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F D Lorne, which arrived in harbour on Monday, from the Persian Gulf brought a general cargo, 65 cases opium and 133 horses and Mrs Devy and two children and 39 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon occasional rain squall, clear weather and cloudy.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Cap G Montford, will sail to-day, for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers. For Sydney—Mr P D Uran, Mrs McGown and Mr T Irving. For Shanghai—Mr D Sorabjee and Mr Samuel Gubbal. For Hongkong—Lieut W F Lumsden and Mr C Vemayashanker. For Colombo—Mrs and Miss Maclurcan, Mr H W D Dudley, Mrs Gangottn and Mr Merecki.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Hardinge..Comdr A J G Piffard ....R I Marine
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

In Stream

H M S Redbreast ......Quayle......................Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie......Comdr E J C Hordern ....R I M
Investigator..........Comdr T H Heming..........R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100 ....
Do No 102 ....
Do No 103 ....

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Altona s	Hellerich	Adelaide, July 25
8	Langbank s	Rout	Calcutta, Aug 25
	Worsley Hall s	Jones	Liverpool, Aug 13
	City of Lucknow s	Miller	Glasgow, Aug 4
	Huzara s	Treuson	Busreh, Aug 25

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Nerbudda s	Stunt	Zanzibar, &c
	Henzada s	Cunningham	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Coromandel, Montford, for Shanghai.
" Bucrania, Robertson, for Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Armand Behee for Marseilley.
" Hoseinee for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 7

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Massilia," which left Bombay, on the 22nd ultimo, arrived here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 5.

British India S. Co. s. s. Manora arrived this evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

British India S. Co. s. s. Matiana left this evening.
P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sardinia arrived this evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 6.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Britannia arrived this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Syria arrived from Colombo this afternoon.

SEPT. 5.

Clan Line's Clan Macfadyen arrived from Colombo Madras and Calcutta this evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Persia left Kobe for Trieste, on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie from Calcutta, left Madras for Bombay on the 8th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Nippon from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 15th inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Bombay Maru left Honkong for Singapore 8th instant

Kishin Maru left Singapore for Hongong on 8th Instant

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bucrania s—102 cwt ajmerseed and 102 cwt grain L Purshotam ; 4000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co ;

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—823 cwt cottonseed R J Ratnagar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Landauris—200 bales cotton fly and waste Pragjee Hjecee and Co ; 2009 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers 20 bales hemp Laloobhai Vithal and Co.

Hilarius s—50 bales cotton Madraswalla sons and Co ; 3400 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers ;

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Altoro s—10044 cwt rapeseed and 2298 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers ; 6020 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Br s.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—226 bales cotton Madraswalla and sons and Co ; 5000 cwt wheat K Jeerabjee and Co ; 23640 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers ; 60 0 cwt Mowraseed J A Begbie and Co ; 932 cwt myrabollams Jetha Hurchund 1030 cwt myrabollams Padumsee Jethabhoy

Bielefeld s—12 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co 200 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee 3560 cwt castorseed 4419 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers 157 cwt gum Padumjee Jethabhoy 35 bales aloe fibre the Bombay Company.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Omnipenta s—700 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armand Behic s—4000 cwt castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana 6000 cwt Wheat Volkart Brothers,
Godsberg s—320 cwt Mowraseed Ralli Brothers.
Altona s—2000 cwt tilseed Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Co Baldumo s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 2700 cwt linseed Socuta Coloniale Italiana 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers ; 7600 cwt castorseed 3011 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers ; 1001 cwt linseed 3103 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Dee Balduina s—210 bales cotton Glade and Co 2000 cwt costarseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—200 bales cotton Madraswalla Sons and Co ; 2878 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 112 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 1000 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co ; 48 cwt gum Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 500 bales cotton Seth and Co ; 2000 cwt wheat N Khairoz and Co.
Kagoshima Maru s—2 bales cotton John Fairelaugh and Co.

FAMINE RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Burma			
Central Provinces	Nil	10739	10739
Total British Provinces	Nil	10739	10739

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Burma	1117	Nil	1117	+ 1117
Central Provinces	Nil	10313	10313	− 426
Total British Provinces.	1117	10313	11430	+ 691

THE committee appointed by Mr. Brodrick, with Lord Stanley as president, to deal with the subject of Army officers' expenses has just issued its report in the form of a Blue-book. After stating that it is not proposed to increase the pay of Army officers —although at the same time admitting that a subaltern's pay is barely sufficient to cover his messing expenses, and that in certain crack cavalry regiments a private income of at least £500 a year is necessary to enable an officer to keep out of debt—the Committee put forward the following recommendation : "That commanding officers who connive at gross personal extravagance in their regiments will be considered unfit to retain their positions, and that any case of combination among the regimental officers with a view to excluding desirable entrants on no other ground than alleged insufficiency of private income will be treated with the utmost severity."

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In Checks and Dark Mixtures, Plain and Striped, Medium Weight, at Rs. 3-8 per yard, 54" wide.
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At Rs. 2 & Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.
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Indigo Blue Serges and all other colours from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
CURZON COATINGS.
(Fawn checks)
Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS
At Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.
GREAT COATINGS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SERVANTS CLOTHING
MATERIALS
In all colours from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per yard, 54" wide.
WHITE CRICKETING
FLANNEL
At Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54" wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
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Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1903.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

We do not think that the publication of the report of the Committee on the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in India as a Blue-book, to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, can be regarded as a stage in the progress of the question, or likely to cause special rejoicing among eager advocates of the movement in this country. As Sir James Monteath reminded the Legislative Council the other day, the matter like many others almost equally important is still under the consideration of the Government of India—and we imagine, is likely to remain there for some considerable time to come. The general lines on which the report ran are known to most people out here, for it is now over two years since the Committee concluded its sittings. The laying of the report before Parliament may, perhaps be taken as significant that the Government of India intends shortly to promulgate its views in a Government Resolution and desires to prepare the way for its reception. The leisurely manner in which the measure has progressed is evidently a matter of regret to the Viceroy for in his Budget speech this year, his Excellency remarked: "I have seen disappointment expressed that we have not moved more quickly in this matter. If any one had studied, as I have had to do, the replies of all the local Governments and their officers on the subject, he would begin to wonder when and how we are to move at all." A year earlier Lord Curzon had said: "I am far from predicting confidently that this experiment will be suited to the condition of Indian life. But at least let us try it and if we do not attain success, let it not be from failure to deserve it"—his Excellency's paraphrase of Addison "'Tis not in mortals to command success. But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it." Sir William Wedderburn once propounded a scheme for the establishment of Agricultural Banks, but it was wrecked mainly because he desired Government to finance the banks. Yet the Committee in its report wrote "We feel that, whether formally undertaken or not, Government will necessarily incur a certain responsibility for the management and success of any societies which might acquire the privileges which we suggest should be accorded to them." It will be remembered that although the Committee was appointed to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India, it wrote in its report: "The agricultural banks which have been so successful in improving the condition of the poorer classes in European countries rest upon co-operative credit, and we have confined our attention to banking on this basis."

The Committee considerad first, the lines on which such societies should be worked, the privileges which should be accorded to them and the extent to which it might be advisable that they should be aided by Government funds and subjected to Government control. The Committee considered the term "banks" which had hitherto been used in discussing the subject, not altogether suitable, and likely to convey a misleading impression of the objects of the societies. Therefore they used the term "Co-operative Credit Societies," as indicating more clearly the aims and scope of the institutions which they desired to see established. They considered that the effort of Government should not be limited to encouraging the establishment of purely agricultural societies. They would form urban, as well as village societies, and, although they do not say so, upset the Sowkar altogether. Urban societies would assist, by loans, the rural societies, as is the case in Italy. As regards the source from which the working capital would be obtained the Committee was of opinion that the ideal system would be an association, the members of which would first accumulate capital by saving and then lend among the members the money so accumulated. At the same time the Committee recognised that the possibility of this would be limited by the amount of money available, which, in consequence of recent famine, is in some provinces very small. If, therefore, the working capital be limited to the amount provided by subscribers, there would be a difficulty in obtaining funds. When the time comes they would have the associations on a share basis, but believed that "the system of establishing a co-operative society without shares on a basis of joint liability only, might in some localities and under some circumstances, be found more practicable." But the Committee held that as regards the extent to which Government should aid co-operative societies by the advance of funds, there would be no objection in principle to the provision by Government of a portion of the capital required for the working of co-operative societies in the form of advances on the security of the society.

The Committee of which Sir E. F. Law was chairman, with its report submitted a draft scheme of management with limited liability, with shares and with unlimited liability and without shares, together with suggestions as to the necessary legislation. The Companies' Act, which is the only enactment in any way applicable to societies of this kind, they regard as wholly unsuited to institutions with varying capital, apart from the expense of putting into operation the provisions of the Act. They, therefore, recommended that legislation should take the form of a special Act of a permissive character and following the lines of the English Friendly Societies Act. The necessary provisions for both classes of association, they thought, might be incorporated in a single Act. Therefore they prepared a draft Bill which they appended to their report. Everything seemed cut and dried ready for action when they sent it in but the Government of India desired further information from the local Governments. Hence the delay. If, however, a move is now to be made we may take it that the recommendations of the Committee will be followed to the greatest possible extent—or why again bring that report officially before Parliament? It will be found that the Marwari will receive all the consideration which is his due, for the Committee specially recommend that where money-lenders are willing to subject themselves to registration and to keep their accounts in books provided by Government on prescribed forms they shall be accorded special facilities for recovery. It has now been practically admitted that the Government of India, as chief landlord, is distinctly bound to relieve in all practicable ways, the wretchedness of its tenants, to improve their material condition and make it possible for them to do justice to the land they till. We believe that the Government of India is now preparing to move and it cannot be said that it is before time.

War in the Near East. The War Party in Bulgaria would have willingly openly provoked Turkey to a declaration of hostilities, months ago, but for Count Lamsdorff's specific warning that in such an event Bulgaria could entertain no hope of Russian assistance. On the other hand Turkey would have readily declared war, but for the doubt of Russia's real intentions. The events of the last six weeks, however, have developed exactly as the Bulgarian Government and the active Bulgar sympathisers with the Balkan insurgents anticipated. When the Revolutionary leaders decided to give the signal for the uprising in Macedonia they had a definite plan of action. They counted upon giving the Turks so much trouble that finally Turkey would be compelled to resort to methods of repression too revolting for Christian Europe to tolerate. That situation has arrived, and should Bulgaria declare war within the next few weeks ostensibly out of sympathy for the massacred Christians of Macedonia the Powers cannot help but interfere in the same cause. Throughout the crisis, though the military leaders of the insurrection are Bulgarian officers and Bulgarian soldiers are among the bands, the Government at Sofia has publicly, at least, preserved a correct attitude of neutrality. Sofia has, however, not been a safe place for a Ruler who wished to maintain that position. The Cabinet Council at Prince Ferdinand's retreat at Euxinograd formally decided against a declaration of war; but the memorandum to the Powers in which the Government drew the attention of Europe to the Turk's outrages in Macedonia, and the general tone of Bulgarian feeling are pretty much like a trailing of the coat before the enemy. The reports to-day of the manner in which the insurrection has been suppressed in Monastir come as the climax of the situation. The war that has appeared inevitable certainly for the last twelve months is now, apparently, within a few weeks of breaking out. The preparations of Turkey and Bulgaria for a campaign which will be no military parade are practically complete. Six weeks ago Turkey had concentrated over 230,000 troops and 432 guns in Macedonia at points within easy distance of the Bulgarian frontier. These forces were obviously being concentrated in readiness for the expected conflict with her neighbour. Recent telegrams told us that, in addition, the Porte decided to call out 350 battalions for the purpose of crushing the revolt, and the bulk of these have no doubt been turned on to the work of extermination in Monastir. The war strength of the Bulgarian army is about 205,000, but as military service in time of war is obligatory in the Principality on all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five a much larger force could be put into the field. There are, in addition, the Macedonian insurgents to keep the Turks occupied by guerilla warfare in a wild and difficult country, while assistance may be counted upon from Servia with her army of 300,000, and possibly also from Roumania. Only the direct intervention of the Powers can prevent the conflagration now assuming gigantic proportions, and it seems likely that it has already gone so far that not even their efforts can control its course. In her willingness to accept the approaching conflict Bulgaria cannot claim that she is a purely disinterested party to the game. But on the other hand Turkey has forfeited all claims to European sympathy by her disinclination and inability to put into force the very moderate reforms of Macedonian administration proposed by Russia and Austria. It is clear that the end of the present crisis must be a geographical and administrative readjustment similar to those which created the Principality of Bulgaria in 1878 and added to it Eastern Rumelia in 1886.

The Crops in India. The reports just received in reference to the condition of the crops are again very satisfactory. More rain is still said to be needed in parts of Bengal and the North-West Frontier Provinces, but in other parts of India the rainfall has been very satisfactory. In Madras the conditions commented upon last week continue generally, although in two districts damage has been done by excessive rain. In Bengal the rainfall was again very unevenly distributed, and some districts still require further downfalls to assist the transplantation of winter rice. The rain of the past week has again resulted in an improvement in prospects. Heavy rain which has fallen in the United Provinces has been very beneficial, and in the Punjab the condition and prospects of the standing crops are good throughout the province, except in parts of Ferozepur, where the unirrigated crops are withering. In one or two places the crops have been slightly damaged by excessive rain. The North-West Frontier Province is still without moisture, and at the time of the last report more rain was everywhere needed. However, the canals and other water-courses are still flowing satisfactorily, and the condition of the crops on irrigated lands is good. A partial break in the rain has been experienced in the Central Provinces and it has proved beneficial. In the Nagpur country, Seoni, Betul and Chindwara more damage has been done to the cotton and other crops by the constant rainfall. In Central India the prospects of the season appear to be good. In the Bhopawar Agency and Indore slight damage has been done by locusts, insects, rats, and excessive rain, but elsewhere in the province the situation is very favourable. In Mysore, Coorg, Berar, Hyderabad and Rajputana good prospects are also held out, and in Burma and Assam matters appear to be improving. As a general rule there is a tendency throughout India for prices to fall.

Gold in East Africa. According to the Austrian Consul at Zanzibar, it was scarcely announced that the English East Africa Syndicate had discovered, near the Victoria Nyanza, gold ore which gave two ounces of gold to the ton, than the information followed that coal had been found near Mole station. If the latter statement proves to be correct, an era of rapid development is at hand for East Africa, for without coal, the other treasures in the earth could hardly be exploited. The spirit of enterprise has received a fresh stimulus and is being worked energetically by a new Syndicate started by Major Burnham, while no fewer than thirty-six prospectors are examining the country. These people are splendidly paid, writes the Consul, drawing from £100 to £300 monthly besides batta and travelling allowance. The results of these efforts have aroused German ambition, and Germans have succeeded in finding, in their own territory, and also in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Lake, gold quartz in considerable quantities. The lucky discoverer has taken, in Dares-salaam, the steps necessary to secure his rights and is, moreover, on his way to Germany to raise the capital required. These gold discoveries are of great importance to the port of Mombassa, for immigrants as well as goods will choose the route by that port, whence the railway for the interior starts. To reach the Victoria Lake through German territory is not only slower, taking weeks instead of days, but far more laborious for transport, as loads heavier than fifty pounds cannot be carried. Mombassa and the railway should reap the benefit of the influx of gold-seekers and their machinery and stores.

We are asked to notify that a Benefit Match in aid of St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund has been arranged by the Committee of the Rovers, Foot-ball Club to take place on the Cooperage to-morrow evening, between a team representing the Bombay Presidency and one representing the rest of India, the players being selected from the various teams taking part in the forthcoming Tournament. Admission to the enclosure will be Rupee 1, ladies free. It is hoped that the kindness of the Rovers Football Club in arranging this match will be repaid by a large attendance and a consequent substantial addition to the funds of the above mentioned institution.

The Norwegian steamship Theodora collided with the German ship Isabella Walker off the mouth of the Elbe on August 12. Both vessels sank, and both crews, aggregating 25, were drowned.

An attempt was made on August 12 to wreck the Saville-Madrid express. A telegraph pole and two rails were laid across the line. The engine was derailed. It is believed that the outrage was the work of Anarchists.

The Court of the First Instance at Leipzig rendered judgment on August 12 on Tolstoy's pamphlet "Thou Shalt not Kill," finding that the brochure amounted to "lese majeste," and ordering all unsold copies to be destroyed.

The son of a rich brewer near Cologne recently showed signs of mental derangement. A doctor was sent for, but, as he entered with the father, the son shot the latter dead and then killed himself. He was afraid of being sent to an asylum.

A German butcher-boy, named Muhl, in Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg, was dismissed for irregularities. He returned the next day, armed with a big knife, and killed his master, with three passers-by who sought to interfere. He was captured after a desperate struggle.

The Paris "Matin" announces, on what it describes as good authority, that Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will accompany the British Members of Parliament who will shortly visit France. Both, it is added, have formally promised Baron Estournelles de Constant to join the party.

A Laffan telegram from New York says that President Castro is reported to have decided to compel shippers to send goods to Venezuelan ports direct, thus abolishing the reshipping at Curacoa and Trinidad, which has hitherto been a great source of profit to those islands. President Castro's object in this decision is to retaliate upon the Governments of Curacoa and Trinidad for sheltering Venezuelan rebels.

A pathetic and striking case of boy-heroism is reported from the Warrington district. John Handford Corbett, aged nine, son of a well-known Evangelical missioner, at Latchford, while crossing a bridge over a canal, fell in. John Wilson, the ten-year-old son of a railwayman, jumped in after him, but both were drowned. A few weeks ago little Wilson saved a boy from drowning in a pit. For this it was understood he was to have received the Humane Society's medal.

A grim and weird effect has been unconsciously produced at Lewisham. In the windows of a confectioner some gorgeous wedding-cakes are displayed, and to add to the effect some mirrors have been placed at the back. By an ironical turn of circumstance there is a monumental mason's yard opposite, and the mirrors, intended to set forth the toothsome wedding-cakes, also reflect a grim array of tombstones, forming a combination that should delight the most grim of cynics.

A characteristic Dan Leno story is told in the V. C. Like his great brother artist who did on paper what the comic actor has for many years past done behind the footlights, Dan Leno is extravagantly generous: Recently, in the middle of one of his successful tours, he ran up to town for a Sunday, and so happy was he to get back "home," after an absence of several months on the road, that he tossed his money about like a sailor on shore leave. Looking up at an old waiter who had been in his club for many years, Dan said: "Maurice, how long have you been working for this club?" "Ever since it was started, Mr. Leno." "And what was the biggest tip you ever received, Maurice?" "Two sovereigns." "Well, my boy," said Leno, "I'll make that fellow look foolish. Here's a fiver for you. And, by the way, Maurice, what was the name of the fellow that gave you two pounds?" "Well, Mr Leno," said Maurice, after he had secured the five-pound note, "it was yourself, sir." But, if current rumour is true regarding tips in some London restaurants, a five pound note is no longer a rare windfall for a popular waiter.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

MEETING OF THE FLEETS.

BY HERBERT RUSSELL.

If there is one quality about the British naval man, be he officer or blue jacket, which more than any other excites the envious admiration of the foreigner, it is his capacity of "shaking down."

Here were we writes MrHerbert Russel the special correspondent of the "Express" at the naval manœuvres a newly commissioned ship, with a number of fresh hands on board, and yet by the end of the first twenty-four hours at sea the vessel wore a settled air of homely contentment fore and aft which weeks and weeks of salt water could hardly improve upon.

It will doubtless call forth a protest on the part of a good many people if I speak of the Hood as the biggest battleship at present afloat under any flag in the world. Notwithstanding, the fact remains,

The official lists give her burthen as 14,150 tons displacement, and this is what she was originally designed to be. But radical departures were made from the original specifications; turrets were substituted for barbettes, with the result that the actual displacement of the Hood when completed for the pennant worked out at 16,126 tons.

The night of August 5 remained fine, and we held our own very well in the fleet, maintaining an average speed of better than thirteen knots on a coal consumption of 130 tons a day, which, as our endurance is ,750 tons, means a ten days' radius of action.

Throughout this day the fleet continued hurrying south. The ship began to wear a regular warlike aspect; those critics who talk of "spit and polish" as the chief characteristic on board a modern warship would do well to take a brief trip under the actual conditions of war service. With the dead, monotonous, lavender hue pervading everything; with every scrap of bright work covered by canvas hoods, and the quarter-deck nearly ankle deep in the cinder spittings of the breastwise funnels there is precious little of the gilt and ginger-bread element about a battleship on active service.

THE CHIEF OBJECTIVE.

During the first few hours at sea we had practically cleared ship for action, all the quarter-deck superstructure of awning gear and the like being stowed. Of course, to completely strip a battleship like the Hood for the fray means an evolution occupying two or three days, and is not necessary upon manœuvring operations, when mere strategy is the chief objective.

The cocks and hens cackled contentedly, and the ship bleated as they browsed in the pens abaft the fore-bridge. Strange reconciliation of the serenity of peace with the sense of war.

Half a gale of wind piping shrill over the starboard bow; a lumpish Atlantic sea that kept the fore part of the labouring battleship buried in frothing cataracts most of the time, and the quarter-deck awash with the seething foam borne in the crystalline showers that spurted up from the squattering of the torpedo netting into the hissing race; this was about the only feature of our third day at sea worthy of record.

It was a fine stormy spectacle to watch the straggling battleships rising and falling with ponderous grace as they weather-bowed the great livid surges; one moment soaring dark and clear-cut against the lowering scud, and the next settling away into a white cauldron until nothing was visible but their funnels and masts.

We were now drawing well south, and the necessity for keeping all scuttles and hatches closed rendered it very hot and close below.

GOOD STEAMING.

Considering that all the battleships which compose the Home Fleet are over ten years old, it must be admitted that the manner in which they made the passage under Admiral Wilson from Berehaven to the position of 33degs. 15mins. N. and 29degs 30mins. W. deserves to rank as a highly meritorious feat. Only one of the fleet—the Empress of India—fell out through the running of metal choking the oilways in one of her engines, and necessitating the stopping of this engine until the mishap could be remedied.

For more than 1,200 miles did our relief fleet keep up a speed averaging rather better than thirteen knots over the ground, in spite of bad weather, for twelve hours, arriving at its pre-arranged destination in the pink of condition, and ready for immediate action.

Our stoker watches worked like giants; our funnels vomited clinkers and soot enough to richly manure a hundred acre farm; you saw the ceaseless puffs of their brown smoke breaking from first one and then the other of them as the blackened and sweating toilers below plied their shovels, ever urging the towering lead-coloured leviathan on across the measureless blue reaches of the Atlantic. It is worthy of note that we all made remarkably little smoke, working as the stokers were, which is always a condition to be aimed at, as smoke above all things betrays the whereabouts of a ship or a fleet.

It might have been about five o'clock one afternoon when a more than usually lively interchange of bunting indicated that something was in the wind. So the news went fore and aft the Hood that a fleet was in sight tending north-west.

DEXTEROUS STRATEGY.

From the elevation of the deck, or even from the bridge, there was nothing as yet to be seen. We kept steadily on our course at thirteen knots, and presently the clear blue sky beyond the Atlantic rim began to grow blurred with the smoke of many funnels, and then a procession of tiny black dots sprang from out of the remoteness, and the word went forth that it was the Channel Fleet; that Admiral Wilson had effected the first and by far the most important half of his great strategic purpose; and that, metaphorically, the command of the sea still preserved to Great Britain by this dexterous combination of her divided forces in as cleverly conceived and well executed a piece of ocean manœuvring as has ever yet marked a mimic naval war.

Never has hat strength of sapphire sea to the south of the fair Azores been the scene of a more impresive picture than this meeting of the fleets. The ocean itself wa a scene of tender summer beauty, rolling in placid folds down to the west, where the drooping sun tinged a fantastic cloud-bank with orange and gold, and where the waters brimmed to a filmy streak of pale green sky, wavering in the slantwise effulgence like a Japanese rice plain at harvest time.

The mellowness of that halcyon hour was over the whole picture. On our starboard beam wheeled the fleet we had come to reinforce, a stately array of seven battleships and five cruisers standing out as clear out as the details of a cameo against the deep-blue background of the eastern sky.

A sea-full of warships indeed, this august evening spectacle upon which the sun was setting in a throbbing, smoky blaze of crimson glory. A league wide tract of waters, dotted with the lavender-coloured form of twelve battleships and the like number of cruisers, quietly pushing eastwards in five lines.

Particulars of the accident to the Honble Gerald Fitzgerald show, says the Milan correspondent of the "Telegraph," that he left the Margherita hut on Monte Rosa to descend to Macugnaga. He was tied between two Swiss guides named Almer, father and son. As they were passing along a dangerous edge Mr. Fitzger ld and the younger guide fell down, but the rope held, and young Almer succeeded in clinging to the rock, saving himself, and returning to the hut, from whence he telephoned to Alagna for help. Mr. Fitzgerald, on the contrary, having broken his right leg, remained for seven hours supported by the rope and suspended over the precipice at a height of 10,500 feet. Old Almer succeeded, in fact, in supporting him in mid-air, standing himself for the seven hours motionless, with his legs propped against a boulder. When aid arrived Almer appeared exhausted by the enormous strain. Mr Fitzgerald was conveyed by eight guides and two physicians to Alagna, all the inhabitants of which warmly cheered old Almer.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

WAR WITHIN A MONTH.

ATROCITIES IN MONASTIR.

NORTHERN MACEDONIA RISING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

According to the report from the Consular body at Salonika the insurrection in the Vilayet o Monastir has been practically suppressed by a bloody ruthlessness aiming rather at the extermination of all Christians than of the revolutionaries.

The report has produced the greatest impression, and advices from Constantinople and Sofia to-day regard war as inevitable, and its outbreak will probably take place at the end of the month.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

There is a suspicious absence of news from Macedonia and Adrianople.

In official quarters at Sofia it is feared that the conditions are steadily growing worse.

The Macedonian organizations are straining every nerve to force Bulgaria into war.

Large and small bands are crossing the frontier of Northern Macedonia, where the insurrectionary movement is expected to break out in the Struma Valley before the end of the week.

Roumania is strengthening her military posts on the Bulgarian frontier.

EXPENSES OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

NEW ARMY ORDER.

COMMANDERS TO CHECK EXTRAVAGANCE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

An Army Order has just been issued which rigorously enjoins Commanding Officers to restrain extravagant living on the part of officers and to periodically inspect the manner in which the messes are conducted. The Order further intimates that failure to enforce the principle will entail the deprivation of command.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE ST. PETERSBURG NEGOTIATIONS.

RECOGNITION OF MUTUAL RIGHTS.

The "Times" Peking correspondent states that the negotiations proceeding between Russia and Japan at St. Petersburg, referred to in the telegram of the 29th ultimo, are based upon a Japanese Memorandum providing for the mutual recognition of the respective railway rights of the two Powers in Manchuria and Korea, each Power being authorised to send troops to defend its railways.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN ALGERIA.

ATTACK ON A FRENCH CONVOY.

SERIOUS FRENCH LOSSES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The attack on the French convoy at Elmunger in Algeria on the 2nd instant was followed by desperate fighting which lasted for seven hours.

The French force consisted of 120 of the Foreign Legion and Spahis, and out of this force thirty-seven were killed and forty seven wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA.

FRANZ JOSEPH TO VISIT ENGLAND.

It is understood that the Emperor Francis Joseph will return King Edward's visit in London in the second half of November.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE TO BE CHAIRMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The "Indian Daily News" hears on good authority that Mr. Greer, the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, will shortly leave for good, and that his successor will be Sir Walter Lawrence, the Pri ate Secretary to the Viceroy.

BELGIAN CONSUL'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

Monsieur A. Frere, Belgian Consul at Calcutta, has been appointed Consul-General at Pretoria, and will shortly proceed home preparatory to taking charge of his new post.

THE MUTINY VETERANS.

DISTRIBUTION OF DURBAR MEDALS.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

A Press Communique issued to day explains that it has throughout been the Government of India's intention to give Durbar medals to the whole of the 414 Mutiny veterans who attended the Delhi Durbar as the guests of the Government of India and that the delay in their distribution has been due merely to the difficulty in tracing the whereabouts of some of the men. It is hoped that the whole of the medals will have been delivered in the next few weeks.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

NEWS FROM GENERAL EGERTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

General Egerton has sent the following wire :—"The health of the British officers and troops is good while that of the native troops and followers is fair. Lieutenant Sandeman is improving. The suspicious case on the Canning has proved not to be plague. The Canning and the Clive disembarked details last Friday. Some rain has fallen during the week."

Orders have been issued for the early despatch to Somaliland of Captain Hammond, 1st Dorsets Lieutenant Weatherby, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Duff, 1st Gurkhas, to replace Capt Hornby and Lieutenants Sandeman and Pope-Henessy in the King's African Rifles. Major Lee, 4th Hussars, and Captains Beatty, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Pratt, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, have also been ordered to proceeed to Somaliland to replace Major Glasford and Captains Lyne and Lane.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

MR. HUTCHINSON APPOINTED.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Government of India have selected Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Director of Traffic, Indian Telegraph Department, to succeed Mr. Maclean as Director-General of Telegraphs, on the retirement of the latter next November.

COMMANDER HOOPER.

APPOINTED PORT OFFICER OF BURMA

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The appointment of Commander Hooper as officiating Principal Port Officer, Burma, his been approved by the Government of India.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The second day of the Presidential Assault-at-Arms passed off successfully on the race course and also at the Central Gymnasium. In the latter place the events chiefly were the Bayonet vs. Sword and the bayonet combats. For the Bayonet vs. Sword, sixteen competed. For Bayonet vs. Bayonet Gunner O'Gorman, 3rd Bombay Volunteer Artillery, won the first prize, whilst Sergeant Ashdown, of the Gymnastic Staff, came second. Fifteen competed for the same event in the competition for natives, in which Private Shaik Mahomed, of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, proved the best man. Gunner O'Gorman also won the Bayonet vs. Sword after some spirited rounds, Corporal Usher, Royal Scots, being second, while Private Sakaram Phalki, 17th Bombay Infantry, proved best among the native soldiers. On the race course the mounted events contested were Heads and Posts and Lemon Cutting. The following results of events were decided :—

Heads and Posts.—Seventeen competed. Won by Brigade Sergeant-Major Maloney, 40th Battery, Rs. 30; 2nd, Sergeant Frith, 75th Battery, Rs. 15; 3rd, Bombardier Carnegie, 18th Battery Rs. 10. The result for the same event for natives was: 1st, Duffedar Pakharsing, 1st Bombay Lancers, Rs. 20; 2nd, Duffedar Nuthasing, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 10; 3rd, Duffedar Ramchanderan Sing, 1st Bombay Lancers, Rs. 5.

Lemon Cutting.—1st, Brigade Sergeant-Major Maloney, 40th Battery, Rs. 30; 2nd, Staff Quartermaster Sergeant Black, 10th Hussars, Rs. 15; 3rd, Bombardier Brown, 45th Battery, Rs. 10. Same event for natives :—1st, Duffedar Ramcharansing, 1st Bombay Lancers, Rs. 20; 2nd, Duffedar Nuthasing, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 10; 3rd, Lance, Naik Shankatali 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 5.

In Bayonet vs. Bayonet fifteen competed. First prize was won by Gunner O'Gorman, 3rd Bombay Volunteer Artillery Company, Rs. 50, and Silver Medal presented by the Royal Military Tournament, London, 2nd, Sergeant Ashdown, Gymnastic Staff, Rs. 25; 3rd; Private Mc Cohen, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Rs. 15. The same event for natives :—1st, Private Shaik Mahomed Alli, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 30, and Silver Medal presented by the London Military Tournament; 2nd, Havildar Matababul Dube, 3rd Bombay Lancers, Rs. 15; 3rd, Lance-Naik Badal Persad, Bombay Sappers and Miners, Rs. 10.

Bayonet vs. Sword.—1st, Gunner O'Gorman, 3rd Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Rs. 40, and Silver Medal; 2nd, Corporal Usher, Royal Scots, Rs. 20; 3rd, Sergeant Ashdown, Gymnastic Staff, Rs. 10. Same event for natives :—1st, Private Tukaram Phalki; 18th Bombay Infantry, Rs. 30, and Silver Medal; 2nd, Private Martand Bhalchat, 18th Bombay Infantry, Rs. 15; 3rd, Lance-Naik Shaik Ahmed Hussein, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 10.

Bayonet Combat by Teams of Infantry.—For this event four teams competed, namely, the York and Lancaster Regiment, the Seaforth Highlanders, The Buffs, and the Oxfords. The contest was won by the York and Lancaster Regiment, Rs. 100, the Seaforth Highlanders being 2nd, Rs. 50.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER, 7.—Jones, Lieutenant, Bombay, York and Lanc Regiment; on leave from Mhow.

Manson, Lieutenant, Bombay, York and Lanc Regiment; on leave from Mhow.

Stuart, Lieutenan, Bombay, York and Lanc Regiment; on leave from Mhow.

Mackrell, Lieutenant, Bombay, Manchester Regiment; on leave from Mhow.

Cobham, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Lancers; on furlough from Loralai.

Scott, Lieutenant, Colonel, Bombay, R. H. A.; on leave from Mhow.

Meyruke, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. H.A.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER, 7—Muir, Lieutenant, Punj, 15th Sikhs, to rejoin to Peshawar

Bower, 2nd Lieutenant, Punj, R. E., to join to Mean Mir.

Agnew, Lieutenant, Ms., R.E, to join to Bangalore,

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphs that the construction of the new Indian Marine steamer Dufferin is being pushed on with at home, and that the sum to be spent upon it this year has been increased by the Government of India to one hundred thousand pounds.

AN early decision is no expected on the subject of the vacation of the appointments in the Military Works Service by continuous Service officers of the Royal Engineers.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Persian Consul-General gave a dinner last night at the Club of Western India, in honor of the birthday of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia. About thirty guests sat down to dinner, amongst whom were the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, Sir Robert Low, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Major-General Burnett, the Hon'ble Mr. Younghusband, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, the Portuguese Consul-General, Surgeon-General McConaghy, Messrs. Swifte and Cecil Gray, Colonels Saunders, Proudfoot, Eccles, Hill, Vyvyan, and others. The Persian Consul-General, who was dressed in full costume, wearing the Order of the Grand Cross of the Lion and the Sun, received the guests. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers.

After dinner toasts were dunk.

The Persian Consul-General proposed the health of King Edward, which was enthusiastically drunk His Excellency spoke in French, in nice felicitous terms.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fulton then proposed the health of the Shah of Persia.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay then proposed the health of the Persian Consul-General which was heartily received.

To day the Persian Consul-General gave a lunch and dinner party at his residence, about seventy guests being present. During the day several congratulatory telegrams from several parts of India and other countries were received. A large number of Persians and others repaired to the Consul-General's bungalow to express their joy on the auspicious occasion.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The cricket match, Poona Hindus vs. the Gymkhana, was resumed to-day. The crowd was a very large one, several schools in the city being closed. The two not-outs of yesterday opened the game, and by steady and careful play carried the score to 306, when the Hindus declared their innings closed at 1-30 p. m. Narsoo played a grand game, carrying his score on to 131, and he was deservedly cheered on his return to the tents. Bandoo also played a good game, and carried his score from 5 to 45. All the bowling talent of the Gymkhana was tried, but they failed to dislodge the two, who took the greatest liberties with the bowling.

The Gymkhana commenced their second venture after tiffin, and played within a few minutes of time. They scored 236. Sergeant Hill was unable to play as he was hurt. The game resulted in a draw. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Mr Faviell, b Sardesal	38	b Sardesal	0
Mr Hardy, b Bandoo	2	b Erashaw	29
Mr Sargeant, b Bandoo	0	b Erashaw	49
Segt Hill, b Sardesai	18	did not bat	
Mr Green, b Joshi	14	not out	71
Captain Elliott, b Rasha	1	c and b A G Deshmukh	38
Captain Davy, b Sardesal	0	b A G Deshmukh	2
Mr Carroll, b Sardesal	1	b Erashaw	0
Mr Maitland Kirwan, b Bandoo	10	b Joshi	2
Captain Harbord, c Narsoo, b Sardesal	11	c Deshmukh, b Joshi	0
Colonel Hazelton, not out	1	b Bandoo	34
Extras	22	Extras	11
Total	118	Total	236

POONA HINDUS,

First Innings.

Mr B V Deshmukh b Hills	0
Mr Date, b Favieli	3
Mr Narsoo, not out	131
Mr Saraph, b Carroll	51
Mr A G Deshmukh c Green, b Carroll	5
Mr Sayanna, st Green, b Kirwan	35
Mr Divekar, c Faviell, b Hills	19
Mr Sardesai, b Hills	0
Mr Bandoo, not out	45
Mr Erashaw } did not bat.	
Mr Joshi }	
Extras	17
Total	305

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

London, August 21.—There are indications that Greece is trying to conclude a military treaty with Turkey in accordance with a secret clause, offensive and defensive in character, in the consular convention. The object of Greece is to secure the annexation of Crete in return for her services to Turkey.

Greece has appealed to the Powers to put an end to the excesses which are now being committed in Macedonia. Complaints are made that the Greek church and schools at Kutchevo have been dynamited, 322 Greek houses burned, and several Greeks killed.

London, August 22.—It has been ascertained that the opinion is expressed at Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, that the arrival of the Russian Black Sea squadron at Iniadi has encouraged the revolutionists.

The Porte is engaging four Belgian officers for the Turkish gendarmerie, in addition to the two Swedish lieutenants already appointed.

The "Standard" correspondent at Odessa states that after Admiral Kruger's departure for Iniadi Admiral Syrydloff was instructed to hold the rest of the Russian Black Sea squadron in instant readiness in case of need. The commands in the south and southwest of Russia have also been placed under provisional orders for mobilisation.

The "Times" states that the Sultan has promised to employ Russians, Austrians and Hungarians to reorganise the Turkish army. Russia's demands on Turkey include the concession of the Black Sea cable from Odessa to Constantinople, owned by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

PANIC STORIES DEPRECATED.

London, August 21.—Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, in the course of an interview, deprecated the panic stories of a coming war in the Far Eeast. He declared that both Russia and Japan were endeavouring to be conciliatory.

BROWN'S COTTON CORNER.

London, August 22.—It is reported that Mr. Brown, the well-known millionaire and the other Americans who co-operated with him in the movement, made a profit of 7,000,000 dollars (£1,400,000) out of the July cotton corner at New Orleans.

THE JAMAICA DISASTER.

HELP FOR THE PLANTERS.

London, Aug. 22.—The Jamaica Legislature has asked Mr. Chamberlain to raise a 3 per cent. loan of £500,000 to assist the planters who are suffering through the destruction of their crops and property by the recent cyclone.

THE HUMBERTS TRIAL.

THE CRAWFORD MYSTERY.

LONDON, August 23rd.—At the close of counsels' speeches in the Humbert case in Parie's yesterday Madame Humbert delivered a long address.

She decleared that the mysterious Crawfords' real name was 'Regnier.' Nobody in court recognising the name, Maitre Labori explained that Regnier was an intermediary between Bismarck and General Bazaine at the surrender of Metz during the Franco-German war.

The jury found the Humberts guilty of fraud and forgery, and D'Aurignac with complicity, all with extenuating circumstances.

The Humberts were each sentenced to five year's solitary confinement and ordered to pay 100 francs fine. Emile D'Aurignac was sentenced to two years' and Romain D'Aurignac to three years' imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., have arranged with the following Companies to perform at the Novelty Theatre during the coming season from 2nd November to March.

1. Messrs. Clive and Leslie's Company which will play "Facing the Music, A Brace of Partridges, Why Smith left Home, My friend the Prince, Brother Officers. &c., &c.

"Are you a Mason" "Jedbury Junior" "In the Soup" "His Excellency the Governor."

The Novelty Theatre, Bombay, has already been engaged for one month from the 2nd November, and after their performances there come to an end, arrangements have been made for visits to be paid to Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Meerut, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon. Thence the company will return to England, after appearing in the Straits, and some of the Treaty Ports.

2. "The Worlds Entertainers" who gave a few most successful performances some months ago, will return with new novelties selected from the leading American and other cities.

3. "Pollards English and American Comedy Company" having a splendid Repertoire of the very latest English and American successes, will stage the following pieces with the same attention to detail that has characterised their productions in Europe and America. "My Friend from India," "Charleys Aunt," "My Soldier Boy," "What happened to Jones," "Tom Dick and Harry," "Why Smith left home," "Too much Johnson," "A Gay night in Paris." "Oh Sussanah" etc., etc,

4. "An old Bombay favourite, "Mr. T. Hudson," who is now in London organizing a Company for Australia, promises us a look in, en route with some real novelties, which from his previous records are sure to be good and quite up to date.

5. Negotiations are in progress with a French Operetta and Comic Opera Company, which is subsidized by the French Government. This will be a new feature and very attractive as the Company is a strong one, with complete Orchestra and stage appointments producing the most sparkling of light. French Opera will be sure to command considerable patronage as it will be the first Company of the kind which has ever visited India.

6. "The Henry Dallas Company" strengthened by the addition of new members from London will produce some of the latest musical plays. The popularity of this Company is too well known to need comment.

7. "Mr. Manrin E. Bandmann" will bring out the largest and strongest Company that has ever visited India.

Mr. Bandmann writes us :—"The Company I am bringing out this season to Bombay is a very much stronger one than when I last visited your city. It is under the auspices of Mr. George Edwards of the Gaiety Theatre, London and is a very large and strong one. I guarantee that the Company will number 38 people. We carry practically all the scenery for the different pieces and a scenic artist. I have three Prima Donnas and two Musical Directors. The Company is absolutely the strongest that has ever left England. I shall have a repertion of 24 operas including the latest London successes and shall play a different opera every night.

THE LAST ADDRESS TO LADY NORTHCOTE.

The last address presented to Lady Northcote before her departure was by the nurses of the Cama Hospital, who with Miss Meakin, M.D., Acting First Physician, Miss Mehta, Resident Surgeon, and Miss Atkinson, Matron, assembled last Saturday in the pavilion at the Apollo Bunder to express their gratitude for the many kindnesses received at the hands of her Excellency. The address had signatures in six different languages, and was, with a bouquet, graciously accepted by her Excellency. A photo of the Cama Hospital, taken by one of the Hindu pupil nurses, was offered to Lady Northcote at the same time. Her Excellency expressed her pleasure in receiving this memento, and said she would take it to Australia and show it to the people there.

DEATH OF A BANSDA RANI.

A correspondent writes :—The members of the royal family of Bansda and the subjects of the State are in deep mourning for the lamented death of Her Highness Akhand Sobhagy wanta Shri Shisadia Rani (Chandra Kuverba Saheb on the 3rd instant, at the early age of 35 after a long illness. Her Highness was the daughter of the late Maharana Shri Narandeoji, Raja Saheb of Dharampore State, and the sister of the present Raja Saheb of Dharampore. She was the senior Rani Saheb of His Highness Maharana Shri Pratap Singhji Gulab Singhji, Raja Saheb, Bansda State, to whom she was married in Samvat 1938, which marriage was celebrated at Dharampore by Hathevale.

All the shops, public offices, schools, &c., have been ordered to be closed for 12 days in honour of the deceased.

According to a State custom, a large sum of money is spent in public charity and about Rs 12,000 has already been expended at her funeral and consequent ceremonies by H. H. the Raja Saheb, his youngest Rani Saheb, the heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indra Singhji (who was entrusted to her motherly care, being placed on her lap by the late Rajpurvala Rani Himat Kuverba Saheb, his mother, at the time of her death), Kumar Shri Pravin Singhji and Kumar Shri Natwar Singhji.

Ten prisoners were released from the State Jail in honour of the deceased.

The dead body of her Highness was carried to the special burning ground for members of the royal family in a palanquin covered with rich kinkhab cloth. His Highness the Rajasaheb and the Heir-apparent Kumar had accompanied the funeral procession for some distance.

Grain and money were distributed to the poor while the funeral procession was going on. Costly jewels and rich jarian clothing were burnt with the deceased.

Her Highness was very kind and virtuous and was greatly loved by the Raja Saheb and the State subjects.

A salute of 35 guns was fired according to her age in honor of the deceased, when the cremation ceremony commenced.

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE draw for the Bombay Rovers' Association Football Tournament which will commence on the Cooperage ground on the 11th and terminate on the 26th instant, took place at Messrs. Green and Co's. room, Apollo Bunder, on Monday evening, in the presence of the following representatives of the fifteen teams who have entered :—Captain Nash, Royal Scots; Lieutenant Daverel, West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain Fox, North Staffordshire Regiment; Captain Gibbs, Lincolnshire Regiment; Captain Ternan, The Buffs: Mr. Charles Brown, Bombay Rovers; Sergeant Shipway, Cheshire Regiment; Corporal Peckham, R. F. A., Kirkee; Sergeant Spooner, R. G. A., Colaba; Mr. O'Reilly, Y. M. C. A. and Mr. F. Hogan, the Rovers' Secretary, and various members of the committee of that club and of the competing teams. The following is the result of the draw :—

Date.	Order of Playing.	No. of Match
	FIRST ROUND.	
Friday, 11th Sept.	The Buffs vs. The Rovers	1
Saturday, 12th Sept.	N Staffords vs. Lincolns	2
Monday, 14th Sept.	Bombay Gymkhana vs Y M C A.	3
Tuesday, 15th Sept.	Warwicks vs. West Yorks	4
Wednesday 16th Sept.	R G A. Colaba vs York and Lancs.	5
Thursday, 17th Sept.	Seaforths vs Argyle Sutherlands.	6
Friday, 18th Sept.	R F A. Kirkee vs. Royal Scots	7
	Cheshires Bye.	
	SECOND ROUND.	
Sat., 19th Sept.	Winners of No. 5 vs. Winners of No. 4	8
Monday, 21st	Cheshires vs. No. 2	9
Tues. 22nd Sept.	Winners of No. 3 vs. No. 7	10
Wed., 23rd Sept.	No. 1 vs. No. 6	11
	SEMI-FINAL.	
Thurs., 24th Sept.	Winners No. 10 vs Winners No. 11	12
Friday, 25th Sept.	Winners No. 9 vs. Winners No. 8	13
	FINAL.	
Satur., 26th Sept.	Winners No. 12 vs Winners No. 13	14

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

MUSCAT MURDER CASE: A RETRIAL.

Lalkhan walad Allikhan, a Mahomedan of Muscat, was charged with having, on the 15th July last at Muscat, committed murder by causing the death of his wife Noorbai and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by wounding her with a knife. He was also charged with attempting to commit murder by wounding one Abdool Wahed with a knife, and with voluntarily causing him grievous hurt with an instrument for cutting. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Jinnah defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. C. Symes, foreman.

Mr. R. Haines	Mr. Nowroji B. Saklatwala
Mr. Munchersha C. Gazdar	Mr. David K. Love
Mr. H. B. McKerrow	Mr. Samuel Joyce
Mr. A. S. Sassoon	Mr. Cowasji D. Dubash

Some more evidence was called for the prosecution, and the statement made by the prisoner, at the time of his commitment, was read over to the jury.

The prisoner, in a statement to his Lordship, said the knife produced in court was the knife used by a photographer. It was as large as prisoner's hand, and it had not been produced either before the Consul or in this court.

Mr. Scott then summed up the evidence he had called. He said they had now before them the motive, the preparation, and a clear idea of the way in which the prisoner proceeded. It appeared that a year ago, the prisoner made a complaint at the British Consulate about the improper attentions which Abdul Wahed was paying to his wife, but he afterwards made up for the irritation and continued in Abdul Wahed's employ for several months. The ill-feeling between the two was accentuated by the refusal of Noorbai to accompany her husband to Karachi, where he had obtained other employment. The learned counsel said that the prisoner went with the knife to the barber's to get it sharpened on the morning of the crime, and that was clear evidence of the preparation. The woman, in her last moments, was asked who struck her, and she stated that her husband had stabbed her with a large knife. There was blood everywhere in the room, and on the window sill, and they could easily imagine that the woman had struggled for her life until she was struck down. She was found lying on the ground in a pool of blood, with her bowels protruding. It might be said for the defence that there was grave and sudden provocation. The learned counsel said there was preparation on the prisoner's part, and it was a clear case of murder. If, however, the jury thought otherwise, there were other charges against the prisoner, namely of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, of attempted murder, and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

Mr. Jinnah, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the barber's evidence about the sharpening of the knife was unreliable, because it was uncorroborated. Counsel said there had been improper intimacy between Abdul Wahed and Noorbai, and that the prisoner, in a moment of irritation, lost all self-control and committed the assault on his wife on grave and sudden provocation. The story for the defence was that the prisoner, on going up into his room, saw the misbehaviour of Abdul Wahed with his wife; that Abdul Wahed first attacked him with the knife and made a gash across his throat; that the knife, on dropping from Abdul Wahed's hand, was picked up by the prisoner, who attacked Abdul Wahed in self-defence, and that, on Abdul Wahed running away, he turned upon his wife and slashed her with it. Under the circumstances the learned counsel submitted that the prisoner must be acquitted of the charge of murder at any rate.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury explained the law and briefly stated the facts of the case. It was in evidence that the deceased, in her last moments, stated that she was wounded by her husband with a knife. The main question for the jury to determine was, who caused the wounds which caused the death of Noorbai. It was said that there was preparation on the part of the accused, who got the knife sharpened by a barber on the morning of the crime. If that was true, the jury were asked to come to a conclusion as to what was the intention with which the knife was used. The jury were also told that, if they thought that the offence was committed on grave and sudden provocation, they were not to find the offender guilty of murder, but they might find, him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship referred to the evidence for the prosecution that, while Noorbai's groans were heard in Abdul Wahed's room, Abdul Wahed and Remedios were in other office, from which they were called to their house by a man named Padamsy at the request of Mrs. Remedios, who was frightened by a disturbance in Abdul Wahed's room. The jury were told to weigh the evidence and the probabilities of the case, bearing in mind the points mentioned in Mr. Jinnah's able and careful address on behalf of the prisoner, and come to a conclusion.

The jury retired for consultation, and on returning into court in about half an hour, the foreman said the jury (by eight to one) found the prisoner guilty of murder, but strongly recommended him to mercy on the ground of grave and sudden provocation.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

THE SITTARAM BUILDING DISASTER.

TRIAL OF THE MISTREE.

Judah Shalom, a middle-aged Israel, was charged before his Lordship and a common jury with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act, in using, in the construction of block D, of the Sittaram Buildings, certain unsound and unsuitable timber, knowing the same to be unsound and unsuitable for the purpose. He was further charged, at the instance of the Clerk the Crown, in that in the months of October 1902 and May 1903, and the intervening months, he did a certain rash and negligent act, as the mistree on the work of constructing block D. of a building known as the Sittaram Buildings, in having directly or knowingly suffered a certain beam to be used, and thereafter the beams for the support of three floors of the said block D. which beams he knew, or ought to have known, to be unsound quality, insufficient in sectional areas, and quality unsafe, and unfit for the purpose. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended the accused.

Mr. Strangman in addressing the jury stated, the principal facts of the case. The facts would be deposed to by a great number of witnesses, but they were in themselves few and simple. In 1901, Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the buildings, engaged the accused as mistree in the construction of the buildings, which are situated at the junction of the Hornby and Paltan roads. The owner also engaged an engineer, Mr. Mirza, to prepare the plans, but it was no part of his duty to supervise the construction of the building. He prepared the plans, and at the end of last year the block D. was nearly ready. Rustomjee Cowasjee Kawarana occupied the ground-floor as a refreshment bar at the southern end. On the night of the 4th February last, seven persons were seated at the bar of the room, known as the Windsor Bar, when a sudden collapse of the building took place. The learned counsel showed the judge and jury the broken beams which were brought into court, as well as a photograph of the premises taken on the day following the night of the accident. After the collapse, the police came up, and the seven persons were extricated from the debris. Four out of the seven persons were found to be dead, namely Thomas Russell, Jacob Jacobson, Rustomji Pestonji Ichaporia, and Mahomed Oosman. One more of the injured, Lionel Hayden, whose leg had to be amputated, died in hospital on the 5th July. It would appear that the beam of the fourth floor of the block D. remained in its place, but the beams of the other three floors were found in the debris. The beam which supported the third floor could be identified, because it was not pointed. The learned counsel said he would not dwell here on the nature of the beams, but three expert witness, Mr. Begg, Mr. Kemball, and Mr. Murzban, would describe the state in which those beams were found. According to the prosecution witnesses, the beams were not only deficient in quality, but they were also deficient in sectional area. With regard to the quality of the wood, there could have been no difficulty in any man of sense seeing the crack in one of them, and the fissure in the other, which was merely patched over. No reasonable man, no reasonable mistree could have failed to see that there was no strength in the beam on the third floor. With regard to the wall, it would appear that there was no bonding and no binding so that there was nothing to support the wall. There was, moreover, no wall plate. The theory put forward by Mr. Begg and Mr. Kemball was that the beam supporting the first floor broke, and it came down with the result that the Porebunder wall and the joists of the beams came out, so that the whole thing collapsed. Mr. Murzban put forward alternative theory that is, that the building was run up too quickly, that the mortor had not time to set, & that the walls came down. In regard to this latter theory, the prosecution said that the building was not run up too quickly at all Mr. Murzban knew not the facts and he only theorised. The learned counsel said he would call the carpenter and the masons who were engaged on the building.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CRICKET PROGRESS.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

SWIMMING COMMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Given fine weather, it is in August that cricket appears to be most delightful. The season is nearly over, and so, realising that cuts and drives, clean pick-ups and yorkers, must soon belong to the past, we appreciate more fully every point of the game, and make the most of our remaining chances. Then with August come many of the brightest and best of cricketers, seen at no other time of the year. For the most part this band of August arrivals is an attractive one. They have little time to play, and they seem determined to make the most of it. They are not jaded by the work of many matches, and they help in no small measure to brighten the dying season. But this year, unfortunately, several of the most popular of these late comers are absentees, for one, V. T. Hill, the most attractive bitter of them all. Hard hitting may not be the highest form of cricket, yet it is very good to see. There is nothing subtle about it; it appeals to every one—from the connoisseur seated behind the bowler's arm to the man near the bar who "boos" at Willie Quaife. Recklessness, wherever found, possesses a fascination of its own; and a hitter's game is spiced with recklessness. One may find great delight in the scientific methods of C. B. Fry or P. F. Warner or Heyward, and enjoy to the full their placing and their precision, but a hitter warms the blood. The scientific player is merely appreciated; the "puncher" is loved. The first appeals to the intellect; the second to the heart. The slap-dash methods of the man who hops down the pitch and lifts the ball among the pavilion seats act like a tonic. Such a player is V. T. Hill. He is not a consistent batsman; he either scores very quickly or gets out at once. But his presence makes exhilarating Somersetshire more exhilarating still. He takes his bat right back, catches the ball well in the course of his long, quick swing, and away it flies, high over the heads of the fieldsmen and over the heads of the crowd as well. It is to be hoped that he will appear at least once before the end of the season.

Kent outplayed their opponents at every point at the Oval, but it did not need Surrey's latest exhibition to prove what a rank bad side they have become. Few teams have declined more rapidly. But four seasons ago they were the champion county. There were Abel and Brockwell, a great first-wicket pair, to open the innings, Hayward, Lockwood, and Jephson to improve on the start, or, if things had gone wrong, there was K. J. Key to appear—sight on the side, willing and able to knock the successful bowlers off their length, and to infuse life and pluck into the tail by sheer force of example. It is no exaggeration to say that, with the exception of Hayward and Hayes, there are now no batsmen on the side who rise above mediocrity, since Lockwood is out of form. The eleven consists of nothing but a head—Hayward and Hayes—and a very long tail. During the last season or so Hayward has earned the reputation of being something of a fair-weather cricketer. He has shown a great tendency to spare himself exertion in the field; he has generally failed, together with his inferiors on the side, when the wicket has been the least bit difficult, and he has owed his good averages in no small measure to huge scores made on perfect pitches. But on Monday he alone could grapple successfully with the foe as represented by Blythe and Alec Hearne. He was the old Hayward; he played like the master he is. Perhaps his innings appeared the finer by reason of the contrast it offered to the play of his partners at the wicket. They with the single exception of Hayes, were completely out of their depth during the few minutes they managed to escape dismissal. They scraped slowly forward on faith and fluked the ball in the opposite direction to what they intended. They shuffled back towards the stumps in a hurry, and chopped down on the ball at the last moment. They tried to hit, and the ball flew off the bat at a right angle. Meanwhile Hayward did the right thing in the right way. When he played back he judged the ball early in its flight, got into position without bustle, and made his stroke delightful by means of his splendid wrists. When he hit he went out at the ball without hesitation, for the most part keeping it well down. And every stroke was made with that masterly ease which makes Hayward's batting so pleasing to the eye.

Lord's is earning for itself an unenviable notoriety. It is the slowest drying ground in the country. The days when it is not actually raining are in themselves few enough in these dull times, but when such a one does occur the wicket at Lord's is found to be too saturated for play. Meanwhile at the Oval, a few short miles away, cricket is being played without the aid of sawdust. Lord's is of a clayey nature, while the Oval is not, which makes all the difference, but even for a ground of clay Lord's takes an unconscionable time to dry. Because Middlesex have won so few matches, but yet are top of the championship table, we are once again hearing a great deal with regard to the alleged unfairness of the system by which the competition is decided. It is being said that Middlesex are in a false position, and that Yorkshire alone by their play deserve top place. Of course no one would be foolish enough to deny that Yorkshire are now far and away the finer side; but then this has not been the case throughout the year. Middlesex were a vastly better side than Yorkshire at the beginning of the season, and this fact balances matters. However great Yorkshire may be now, it is certain that at one time they were almost bad. Their lack of success, it must be admitted, was for the most part due to ill luck, but this does not alter the fact that they lost four matches, and they must suffer for it. If they do not retain the championship it will be in consequence of their poor form in May and June—not because of any pronounced flaw in the way the championship is awarded. The selection of Knight for the team for Australia cannot fail to be popular. He is a player who has worked hard to improve his cricket, and he is just the man likely to succeed in Australia. It is to be regretted, however, that the rumour that J. Gunn had received an invitation has turned out to be unfounded. He is thoroughly worth his place, and if the team is composed of but fourteen players the fact will be a source of great danger. It does not leave much margin for loss of form or of ill-health, and there are possibilities which should be considered.

The English team in America are following up their victory in the cup matches with an almost unbroken succession of triumphs. From Longwood they journeyed to Southampton (Mass.) to take part in the Long Island Tournament. Both in the singles and doubles championship our players gained the easiest of victories. H. L. Doherty did wonderful work in the final of the former event when he beat W. A. Larned—61,62,61;] whilst in the doubles the brothers administered an equally severe beating to Larned and Wright by 61, 63, 61. In the mixed doubles the Dohertys were not so successful, both being beaten by American pairs; but here the third member of our team, H. S. Mahony, stepped in. Mahony has always been known as an excellent mixed double player, and for years he and Miss Cooper (now Mrs. Sterry) held the All-England Championship. With a strong partner in Mrs. Hoadley he worked his way through the earlier rounds, and in the final gained a good victory over O. Campbell and and Miss Hollins by two sets to love. The cups and prizes won by our men will make a great show when they return home. Buxton Tournament has established rather an unenviable reputation in the matter of weather in past years, for it is seldom favoured with an unbroken week. This year it has unfortunately quite beaten all previous records, for never have two more utterly miserable days than Friday and Saturday last fallen to the lot of the competitors. Up to Thursday good progress had been made and play was started on Friday afternoon, but a summary end was put to it by a perfect deluge of rain, which continued almost without a break until Sunday morning. As a consequence the semi-finals and finals of the open events had to be postponed until Monday, the Committee of the Scarborough Tournament, which started on that day, agreeing not to call on any of

the Buxton competitors to play until Tuesday afternoon. The principal event at Buxton is the All-England Ladies Doubles Championship, which is the only all-England event played away from Wimbledon except the Mixed Doubles, which is played for at the Northern Tournament. The entry was extremely small, only consisting of four pairs. Two of these were very easily disposed of and the final was left to be fought between Mrs. Pickering and Miss Robb, the holders, and Miss Douglas and Miss Thomson. The match was started on Friday, and when the rain came it stood in favour of the latter pair at set all 3 love. On continuing the game on Monday, Miss Douglass and Miss Thomson had little difficulty in maintaining their advantage, and won the final set at 6—2. It is only fair to mention that Miss Robb has had very little tournament practice this season, and was consequently somewhat below her proper form.

In the Gentlemen's Singles (championship of Derbyshire) Casdagli and J. Smith (under which name a well-known Manchester player disguised himself) met in one semi-final and W. C. Crawely and F. W. Payn in the other. Casdagli had a very easy victory over his club-comrade, who only secured two games in the two sets, and Payn retired after Crawley had scored 7—5, 3—0 against him. The finalists had met previously in the singles handicap on level terms, when Crawely won very easily by 6—1, 6—2. After this he was naturally looked upon as the probable winner of the open event, but many people expected to see the Lancashire champion give him a hard fight. Not only did he succeed in doing this, but actually won the match without the loss of a set, the score being 6—3, 7—5. Following so closely on Crawley's victories over Ball Greene and S. H. Smith at Newcastle, this performance cannot be too highly praised. Miss Douglass gained the Ladies' Singles Championship with great ease, beating Miss Thomson in the final 6—2, 6—1. The Open Doubles fell to Crawley and Casdagli, who had an absurdly easy time, except against J. Smith and E. N. Carlton in the semi-final, when they lost the first set. Scarborough is the principal event of the present week, and this year there is an enormous entry. The open singles have an entry of no less than 43, including E. D. Black, E. Watson, F. W. Argyle, F. W. Payn, H. E. and, W. C. Crawley W. C. Grant, R. Le Roy, X. E. Casdagli, and B. Hillyard. With such players as these competing the Scarborough visitors can look forward to seeing some excellent play. The ladies include Mrs. Pickering, Miss Jessop, Miss Kendal, and Miss D. Grey. The Club handicaps at the Northern have now been brought to a conclusion with the exception of the Gentlemen's Doubles, the final of which is to be played off during the next few days. P. M. White has done fine work in winning both the singles events, classes A and B. The former is open to the whole club, and the latter is limited to players who have not represented Manchester and District v. Liverpool. In class B White played from owe 15—3, a fact which adds to the merit of his victory. The Ladies' Singles went to Miss E. Gleave, and she also won the ladies Doubles with Miss E. Norton. The mixed double could not be finished, the first and second prize being divided between C. Miller and Miss A. Willcocks and F. M. Baerlein and Miss O. Dux.

Although the gathering at the Barnsley Bath last Monday was disappointing, few races have proved more interesting than that for the first breast-stroke championship title. All who had signified their intention to compete faced the starter, and in the first heat W. W. Robinson, of Liverpool, who successfully upheld our prestige in the King's Cup race with the same style of swimming, was an easy winner. He was followed by E. Langley of the London Zephyr. S. Willis of Mayfield, and J. Deblin, of Burnley, swam neck and neck all the way and finished together. Although both were early out of the race neither relaxed his efforts, and the spectators enjoyed the keen struggle obtained between the pair. In the second heat there was a similar fight for first place between S. G. Roberts, of Leicester, and Arnold Crawshaw, of Mayfield. It is nearly ten years since the latter was the chief exponent of this and the back stroke style, and although he has passed the heyday of his fame his battle with Roberts was well worth watching. It had also the result of qualifying the Mayfielder for the final heat as the fastest loser, his time being returned as 3 min. 3 4-5sec, whilst Langley, who was thought to have gained this position, occupied 3 min. 10 2-5sec. In the final the effect of the struggle between Crawshaw and Roberts was readily observed, as neither was able to trouble the winner, Robinson, who covered the 200 yards in the remarkably fast time of 2 min. 49 4-5sec. The Liverpool man has an excellent stroke and is a rare swimmer and in the opinion of good judges has put on the books a record that is likely to stand for some time. Of the style of swimming that this championship is intended to encourage, the winner and Crawshaw stand out as two of the finest examples we have. Roberts, the Leicester swimmer, who beat Crawshaw for second place by fifteen yards, has not the correct stroke, and it is probable, that with an improved style he will be a faster swimmer. His time in the heat was 3min. 2 2-5sec, and he was a second faster in the final. Notwithstanding the inclement weather which prevailed on Saturday there was a very large attendance at Sefton Park, Liverpool, on the occasion of the Westminster Club gala. In the principal item, the thousand yards northern championship, the result was easily foreseen. With Billington, the new amateur champion, a competitor, it was only a question of how much he would win by, and who would follow him home. The champion took the lead at once and increased it to the end, winning by ninety yards in 14min. 25 4-5sec. or 15 4-5 sec. outside Jarvis's record, made at Walsall on the 15th July, 1899. Although outside the record the time was sufficiently fast to bar the second and third men from receiving standard time certificates. Brierly Law, who was second, occupied 15min. 51sec., and J. Shorthouse, who was third, 15min. 53sec. There was a good race between those two. Billington has now won the event for the past four years, his first race being won when he was barely fifteen years old.

The Irish 100 yards championship, which was decided at the Black Rock Bath, Dublin, on Saturday, furnished the finest contest that has yet been seen for this title, and resulted in the success of H. M. Dockrell, of Dublin University, a brother of a previous winner, in 67 2-5sec., which, for open water, must be counted a capital performance. J. Beckett, of the Pembroke Club, was only beaten after a severe finish by a foot, and he was followed home by J. Bourke, of Dublin.

That intrepid swimmer, Montague Holbein, has postponed his attempt to swim the Channel. This time Holbein will make the attempt from the English side, starting from Dover. The conditions at present appear to be unfavourable, as the water is very broken after the strong winds of Friday, but the temperature is satisfactory, being 63deg., which should suit Holbein admirably. He is confident of success, although he does not disguise the fact that the currents on this side may occasion him some trouble. This time he will use the side stroke for one-third of the distance. This, besides lessening the difficulties of those who look after him, should carry him further than if he resorted, as last year, to the back stroke. Holbein's previous efforts have been made from the French side of the Channel, and in reversing the course he is following the example of the only man—Captain Webb—who has accomplished the task. It was generally believed that if Holbein had adopted this plan last year, when he so nearly accomplished the feat, success would have crowned his efforts.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The carpenter would say that the prisoner gave him the measures of the timber, an according thereto he cut the beams and place them in position. The stone mason would say that he acted wholly under the prisoners instructions and supervision. The prisoner was entirely responsible for putting up the walls for not bonding them, and for not putting the wall plates. After reading the sections of the Code, on which the charges were based the learned counsel said the questions for the consideration of the jury:—1. whether the prisoner was responsible for the building: 2 whether his act was one of negligence. 3, whether the negligence caused the building to collapse and 4, whether the collapse caused the deaths of the five persons? There could be very little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the prisoner was responsible for the collapse, and that the collapse caused the deaths. The second and third questions were really the important ones; and the men point hinged on the third question, which depended on the opinion of the experts who would be called for the prosecution. Once they established that the buildings fell owing to some default, the onus lay on the prisoner to prove the contrary. The learned counsel said the case had been supported by the press; and there had been a good deal of discussion outside the court, but he would ask the jury to dismiss all previous impressions from their minds and judge the case on the evidence only.

Some formal evidence was then called and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

RECTIFICATION OF A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit instituted by Jewaraj Singji against the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, carrying on business in Bombay through their agents, Messrs W. and A. Graham and Company, in which the plaintiff sought to have a certain policy of the 26th of July 1901, issued by the defendants, rectified by altering a clause therein complained of, so as to bring the same into conformity with the actual intention of the parties, and to make the policy cover all the cotton of the plaintiff mentioned in the plaint, which was intended to be insured by the parties. Mr. Lowndes with Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott with Mr. Raikes and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, for the defendants.

The case has already been reported.

His Lordship dismissed the plaintiff's claim for rectification of the policy with costs.

Mr. Lowndes applied that the three other cases filed by the plaintiff against the defendants be postponed until the hearing of the appeal, which the plaintiff intended to file against his Lordship's decision.

His Lordship adjourned the other cases provided the appeal was filed within a specified time. If an appeal was not filed, within the specified period, the cases should be put down for hearing on the board on the 17th instant.

THE WORKS OF THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

"R. W. M." sends us the following play upon the titles of the works of Charles Dickens:—"Oliver Twist," who had "All the year Round" seen "Hard Times in the Battle of Life, and the story of his narrow escape from The Wreck of the Golden Mary, from which he was almost miraculously saved by Our Mutual Friend and esteemed companion Nicholas Nickleby, having become as familiar as Household Words, has just finished reading A Tale of Two Cities to Martin Chuzzlewit, during which time The Cricket on the Hearth has been incessantly chirping, whilst the musical tones of The Chimes from Master Humphrey's Clock, in the ivy-mantled tower of an adjoining church were faintly heard, when Seven Poor Travellers commenced singing A Christmas Carol opposite Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings. Barnaby Rudge, who had been arranging, The Pickwick Papers, then arrived from the Old Curiosity Shop, with some Pictures from Italy and Sketches by Boz, to show Little Dorritt, who was learning her lesson out of A Child's History of England, and occasionally perusing a manuscript New Testament for Children kindly lent to her by the talented author, when David Copperfied, who had been taking American Notes, entered and informed the company that the Great Expectations of Dombey and Son, regarding Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy, had not been realised, and that he had seen The Boots at the Holly Tree Inn, making Somebody's Luggage to Bleak House in a street that has No Thoroughfare, where the Haunted Man, who had just given one of Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions to An Uncommercial Traveller, was brooding over the Mystery of Edwin Drood, which had caused such a commotion at Mugby Junction.

MURDER AT SEA.

SECOND MATE FATALLY STABBED.

On arrival of the British barque Samanco at Newcastle from Mauritius on August 16 says the "Melbourne Age" Captain Beadon reported to the police that he had William J. Moore, a member of the crew, in irons on a charge of having murdered the second mate, Thomas Ernest Wells, at sea on 22nd July, the vessel being in quarantine. A constable was sent on board to guard the prisoner during the night and early the next morning Moore was lodged in the lockup. His version of the affair is that about 10 o'clock on the night of 22nd July the second mate called him and another member of the crew out to hitch up the braces, as the barque was about to tack. Afterwords the second mate, Thomas Ernest Wells complained that Moore had hitched up the forebrace against doing which there was a rule on board. There was some mutual growling, and deceased said something to the effect that Moore wanted a clout on the jaw. Moore put his hand behind him and replied. "You will not c out me while I have this" at the same time producing a sheath knife. The officer told Moore to put the knife down. They closed and soon afterwards more said he felt blood on his hand, and that he threw the knife overboard. The second mate staggered aft a few paces, and then fell to the deck. The captain states, that he heard Wells call him, and on going up to where he was lying he said Moore has stabbed me. He died before they had finished dressing the wound, the knife having gone in on the right side near the armpit. The body was afterwards committed to the sea. Deceased was 22 years of age and according to his own statement there had been no quarrel between him and deceased prior to the fatal encounter.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF CATTLE-MAIMING.

ARREST OF A BIRMINGHAM SOLICITOR.

A remarkable sequel is reported to a series of cases of cattle-maiming which occurred during the last few months on the borders of Cannock Chase. On August 27 a horse belonging to the Great Wyrley Colliery Company was found shockingly mutilated in a field, and this led to increased activity on the part of the police, resulting in the arrest of George Ernest Thompson Edalji, a young solicitor practising in Birmingham, and son of the vicar of Great Wyrley with whom he resides. Edalji was formally brought before the Cannock magistrates on Wednesday. He is of Eastern origin, and passed his final examination for law with second-class honours in 1898. In the same year he took the first prize in the Birmingham Law Society Senior Class, and became the Society's bronze medallist. He commenced practising as a solicitor about four years ago in Birmingham, and is the author of a work entitled Railway Law for the Man in the Train. Police Sergeant Parsons gave evidence of finding the mutilated horse, and on visiting the vicarage discovered bloodstains on Edalji's cuffs and jacket, and on the sleeves there were hairs apparently from a horse. For the defence an alibi was set up, Edalji's father stating that his son occupied the same bedroom as himself and had not left the room during the night. A remand was granted and the magistrates refused bail.

ACCORDING to a report of the Washington State Fish Commission, recently issued, fish can be frozen solid and thawed back to life, if not exposed to the sun or allowed to get more than 12 to 14 degrees below the freezing point. Salmon from the Pacific Coast, says the Commission, could be frozen and transported to the Atlantic Coast and resuscitated to full life under proper conditions. The result will be that live salmon, frozen in blocks of ice, may be shipped to the market before long, and this year a company at Taku Harbour, in Alaska, is to make a practical experiment in this respect.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROPOSED EXTRA MILITARY BURDEN.

INDIA, says the "Voice of India," cannot be sufficiently grateful to Lords Ripon and Northbrook for the gallant stand they made on her behalf in the matter of the proposed extra military burden. Our contemporary proceeds to remark:—This was, of course, expected of the two life-long advocates of justice to the country over which they once ruled with conspicuous success, and whose claims they have never since failed to bring to the notice of the authorities and the public in Great Britain. We are glad to learn that another Viceroy, Lord Elgin, went heartily with his honoured predecessors, though unable to be present at the debate. It is doubtful if a single Anglo-Indian of position has expressed himself in favour of Mr. Brodrick's proposal, while, on the other hand, hundreds of the ruling class, in and out of office, have deprecated the proposed burden in unmistakable terms. The influential public meeting under the presidency of Sir Charles Dilke must also have had its effect. But all this many-sided opposition could scarcely have sufficed without the prompt and emphatic protest telegraphed by H. E. the Viceroy in Council.

COSTLY AND UNPRODUCTIVE MEMORIALS.

The "Voice of India" remarks:—Why Lord Northcote did not wish to have a memorial for himself must be treated as an "official secret." There is much to be said in favour of Governors deprecating the institution of costly and unproductive memorials, especially when they feel that they have not deserved the honour. They thereby set up a high standard of duty and of self-denial. But if the departure of a Governor be made an occasion for the collection of funds for some useful public purpose the combination of profit with honour may be twice blessed.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

ONE of the last acts of Lord Northcote's Government, says the "Rast Goftar," was the issuing of a resolution enhancing the limit of grants made to municipalities and local boards for primary education. Our contemporary adds:—Under the present arrangement, the grant of one-third of the total expenditure is made to these bodies from the Provincial Revenues, in order to assist them in meeting the obligation thrown upon them under the law for making adequate provision for primary education. Government have thought it necessary to enhance this grant to one-half, as "further development and extension of primary education in this Presidency is not at present possible, unless the resources of the boards, crippled by famine and plague, are supplemented by additional grants from Provincial Revenues. The grant of rupees six lakhs made by the Government of India is to be drawn upon for the purpose, it being calculated that the additional grants would entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,56,714, of which Rs 3,09,254 will be on account of local boards schools, and Rs. 1,47,460 on account of Municipal schools. The Government do not pledge themselves to keep up this level however, it being expressly stated that the grants now sanctioned will be revised at the discretion of Government according to the financial conditions prevailing from time to time.

The "Gujarati" has it:—We welcome with pleasure the resolution issued by the local Government on the eve of Lord Northcote's departure, dealing with the question of Government aid to municipal and local boards on account of primary education. It has been the subject of complaint in the Supreme Legislative as well as in the Provincial Councils that the resources devoted to the spread of primary education are not elastic and that a more rapid diffusion was impossible unless it was treated as an imperial charge or made a provincial head of expenditure or at least larger grants were made by Government to strengthen the hands of almost bankrupt municipal and local boards. The backwardness of primary education in this Presidency may be well realised from the fact that more than 72 per cent. of the villages in the Presidency are without any primary schools at all.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Noticing the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey's maiden speech in the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Rast Goftar" states:—The speech has amply fulfilled the expectations raised by his nomination, some weeks ago. He had a few very important topics to discuss, and on all of them he had suggestions and proposals to make, which were well calculated to help the Government in coming to a practical solution. Among these was the difficult question of housing the working classes. The enormous difficulty experienced by the shipping and other trades in obtaining the full complement of labour, since the plague broke out, and the consequent loss this inflicts on the different interests, have long since rendered it imperative to provide cheap and suitable dwellings for the working classes. It has been amply demonstrated by this time that, while the Improvement Trust does not feel itself to be in a position to undertake the building of chawls for the working classes on the required scale, private enterprise is shy to undertake the work; for this kind of buildings do not prove a financial success. Mr. Vithaldas had a proposal to make to the Council, showing how the work could be entrusted to private enterprise and sufficient financial inducements could be offered to capitalists and building syndicates to undertake the work. He said that the inquiries he had been making for some time past have encouraged him to believe that it would be quite practicable to encourage private enterprise in this direction without any loss to Government. Taking the estimates of the Trust itself as a basis, he pointed out that 50,000 persons could be provided for by spending 65 lakhs, omitting the cost of land.

THE NEW SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks:—Thanks to Dr. Turner's patient and systematic endeavours to improve the people's knowledge of the laws of sanitation and hygiene, a Sanitary Association has been founded in Bombay, "with a view to obtaining popular means of instructing the people on the value of certain measures which now appear to them useless and unnecessary, because they have no knowledge of their value or the reasons for which they are adopted This may be said to embody the aims and the objects of the Association, and who will deny that Bombay sadly wanted such a body, and that Dr. Turner has, by bringing it into existence, conferred but one more obligation on its inhabitants? "It is only by dint of constant explanation by verbal instructions and practical demonstration and example," said Dr. Turner in his address the other evening, that measures which are known to improve the health and brighten the lives of the people will become reasonably acceptable." The habits and customs in vogue in the villages are not suited to city life, and it is well known that most of the poorer classes hailing from the villages are not accustomed to city life, and are unconscious of the responsibilities which it brings.

THE IVORY FURNITURE HOAX.

The "Voice of India" says that Mrs. Smeaton's championship of an imaginary Maharaj of Benares, about some imaginary pieces of ivory furniture, estimated by an imaginary expert at £1,000, turns out a hoax, which is pitiable in its utter hollowness. Our contemporary adds:—So unreal, indeed, is the whole story that the real Maharaja has to traverse almost every detail of it, and in that rather ungracious task he is supported by the real expert, who takes the ivory-faced furniture to pieces just as the Maharaja has torn to shreds Mrs. Smeaton's circumstantial statement. If the attempt was intended to make political capital out of, it has recoiled on its perpetrators. That the lady herself was duped in the first instance seems to admit of little doubt. But the wife of an eminent official ought to have verified her facts before rushing into print. As for Lord Curzon, the incident is not without its lessons. For one thing, men in his position cannot indulge the luxury of child-like confidence. A shrewd tradesman or auctioneer might have got him those rotten old chairs for half the money without any of the hubbub that has attended his characteristically straight-forward dealing.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The native journals condemn the new Bill before the Supreme Legislative Council about official secrets. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—The necessity of the old Act was grounded on the plea that military secrets were now and again revealed to foreign nations. This was deemed a felonious or treasonable act and the law was passed to punish persons communicating military secrets. The amending Bill contemplates not only civil secrets but makes it obligatory on the person accused to prove his case. This feature of the Bill is wholly opposed to all the best traditions of British justice and sense of fair-play. In all judicial matters the onus of proof is laid at the door of the prosecutor. But in this precious measure it is contemplated to absolve the Government from its responsibility and lay it on the shoulder of the innocent. The mischief of such a procedure under the present unsatisfactory condition both of the police and the district magistracy and judiciary, has only to be realised in order to understand the "inwardness" of this un-English procedure. It will be the easiest thing to arrest any innocent man, haul him up and compel him to prove his innocence which he may or may not be able to prove. In fact, under the contemplated measure, it would not be impossible to conceive a state of affairs where the real culprits, in order to evade their own guilt may become spontaneous informers and move the police to apprehend folk quite innocent of the crime. In fact, the liberty of no honest subject of His Majesty can be secure under such a provision of the law.

DEATH OF AN ADVOCATE OF THE HIGH COURT.

It is with regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, eldest son of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, which took place early this morning at his residence at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. The deceased gentleman was about 45 years of age. Being an Advocate of the High Court, he was seen in the courts until late on Monday afternoon, and was in his usual health. Soon after he left his bed this morning he suddenly became ill, and died shortly from failure of the action of the heart. Mr. Jamietram was a Graduate of the Bombay University, who subsequently took to law. He passed his LL.B. examination and qualified himself as an Advocate of the High Court. He was better known as a Sanskrit scholar than an Advocate of the High Court. He translated into English from the original Sanskrit text the Mitakshara, the Subodhni, and the Balcumbhti, and was acknowledged to be an authority on the Hindu law of inheritance and succession. He was one of the honorary secretaries of the Graduates' Association, and was one of the pioneers of the Moot Society, in which Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay, takes a great interest. It was only on the 21st of August last that a meeting of the Society had been convened at the bungalow of the Chief Justice, where Mr. Jamietram read an essay on some legal subject, and where Sir Lawrence Jenkins had been pleased to pay him a great compliment on the ability and originality with which he had treated the subject.

REFERENCE FROM THE BENCH.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, on taking his seat on the Bench this morning in the Criminal Sessions referred to the sudden and melancholy death of Mr. Jamietram Nanabhoy Haridas, who, he said, was a clever lawyer, especially in Hindu law, and whom he regarded as a personal and a valued friend. In the death of Mr. Jamietram, his lordship said, the Bar had lost one of its ablest advocates.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, the Advocate-General, in replying on behalf of the Bar, said, they had not heard of the death of Mr. Jamietram until his lordship referred to it from the Bench. He had no doubt that the death would be regretted by the members of the Bar who regarded him as an authority on questions of Hindu law.

On the Appellate side of the High Court, where Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Aston presided, the former, as the senior Judge, also made a reference to Mr. Jamietram's death, remarking that it was with great regret that he learnt of the sad event. Mr. Jamietram, he said, was a promising and industrious young member of the Bar, who had been doing good and useful work with characteristic modesty. His services in connection with the Moot Society would always be remembered with gratitude. He had been engaged in the translation of the Mitakshara work which he unfortunately did not live long to finish.

Mr. Ganesham Nilkant, the senior member of the Appellate Bar, in reply, said, Mr. Jamietram would be much missed by the native Bar. It is to be regretted that a member of the Bar, who was doing good useful work, should be so suddenly called away, Mr. Jamietram was modest and polite to a fault, and all those who knew him, not only respected but also loved him.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji when he took his seat on the Bench, referred to the untimely death of Mr. Jamietram who was a zealous and industrious worker.

Mr. Robertson, in reply, regretted that the Bombay Bar should have lost such a useful member.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SPECIAL APPEAL BENCH.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob formed a Special Appeal Bench at the High Court yesterday, to hear an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebjee delivered in December 1902, in the suit brought by Mr. Jehangir Manockji Cursetji against the Secretary of State for India. The plaintiff and appellant appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of States the defendant and respondent.

Mr. Jahangir resumed his reply to the augments of the Advocate-General, and in doing so, appealed to their lordships to take a just and merciful view of his case. In the course of his observation, he signified his intention to appeal to the Privy Council if the preliminary issues and other questions dealt with by him in the appeal were decided against him.

The appeal lasted for eight days, out of which Mr. Jehangir took seven days to open his case and to reply to the arguments of the Advocate-General.

Their Lordships took time to consider their judgment.

GOLD IN THE STREETS.

DISCOVERY IN BENDIGO.

A CURIOUS development has taken place in connection with some building operations in Bendigo. With a view to erecting more substantial buildings Mr. Wootton Lansell has recently had pulled down a row of shops at the corner of Hargreaves and Mitchell streets. In the course of some excavation work on August 15th gold was discovered on the land, and a good deal of interest was taken in the discovery. Acting on the advice of Mr. Ni Gan, solicitor, a miner named William Fernley pegged out an alluvial claim on the site the same evening, and lodged an application for a lease. This is the first case in which valuable land in the centre of the city has been claimed for mining purposes, and the legal developments will be awaited with great interest. The applicant's solicitor contends that the law permits his client to work the ground the only question being one of compensation to the owner. Only the oldest residents of Bendigo can remember mining operations being carried on in the locality of the find.

THE WEATHER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Tuesday.—Pressure has fallen slightly in Northern India and Burma. The depression in the east Gangetic plain is still in existence near Benares and the depression in the south-west Punjab has developed. Cyclonic circulation winds are shown in the Central India plateau which may precede the formation of a depression in that area. Rain has fallen in Burma the Satpuras, the Indo-gangetic plain Central India plateau, the west Himalayas and sub Himalayas, South India and the West Coast. Only a few light showers have fallen in Assam, Bengal, and Moulmein. Mandalay have received 4 inches, Sialkot, Dehra Dun, Cochin and Neemuch 3, Mount Abu 2 1-2, Benares, Udaipur, and Satna 2; Tavoy Sin Is, Nowgong, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Negapatam and Trincomalee 1 1-2; Gaya, Deesa, Indore and Cattack one inch. Conditions continue unfavourable for rain in lower Bengal, Rain will probably continue in Burma, the Central India plateau and showers are probable in the Indo-gangetic plain, Himalayas and Sub Himalayas Satpuras, Assam Gujrat and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular over the whole area. The barometer is in slight excess of normal over the greater part of the country.

Winds are northeasterly or south-easterly in the United Provinces and at Cochin and south-westerly or north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to fresh in Cutch and at Veraval, Neemuch, Indore and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest departures from normal are:—Maximum 5° to 13° in defect at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Jubulpur, Ajmere, Neemuch, Saugor and Jhansi, and 5° to 6° in excess at Bijapur, Cuddapah and Bellary. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 73° at Neemuch and the minimum from 84° at Delhi to 64° at Neemuch.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in most places. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the heaviest amounts recorded being 3.40" at Cochin, 3.12" at Neemuch, 1.42" at Negapatam, 1.42" Jhansi and Jabalpur and 1.08" at Indore.

Weather continues fine with passing showers.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE Boston Custom-house officers held up Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt's luggage on his arrival on August 12, and imposed a duty of £1,600, which Mr. Vanderbilt paid.

CENTENARY OF THE CAPTURE OF ALIGARH.

IN the "Pioneer" of the 4th instant, a correspondent celebrated the centenary of the capture of Aligarh with a brief account of the scene of the contest as it stands to-day. It was left, however, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to announce on the same day that the residents of Aligarh have commemorated the occasion by the presentation of a piece of plate to the regiment whose gallantry chiefly contributed to that notable achievement, the old 76th now the 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment quartered at Lebong—and happily linked with the old 33rd. At Aligarh the regiment lost five officers killed and four wounded including its Colonel, four non-commissioned officers and 15 men killed, and 61 wounded; and this was merely the commencement. Of all the splendid services rendered by individual regiments in India, those of the 76th in the Mahratta campaign seem to stand pre-eminent in importance as in the tremendous strain and sacrifice they involved. Lord Lake crossed the frontier with a force that included three regiments of British cavalry, but of British infantry a single battalion; and this for operations which involved at the outset the reduction of such fortresses as those of Delhi, Agra, and Aligarh. The Bengal regiments were good enough troops in their way, but in Scindiah's forces they were going to meet men quite as good as themselves and equally trained and led by European officers. It was obvious that their conduct in the field would largely depend on the example of the solitary English regiment; and it was well for the fortunes of the campaign that regiment was what it was. In the circumstances it was a bold measure of the General to expose the small backbone of his force to the certain punishment of an immediate assault. But the "coup" succeeded, and the moral effect of the fall of Perron's stronghold was more than compensation for the risk and the loss of life.

The immediate result of the capture of Aligarh was the precipitate abandonment of the fortress of Khurjah, thirty miles beyond, a place quite strong enough to have held out for weeks. A few days later came the fall of Delhi. But the Imperial City was not surrendered without a desperate conflict on the plain beyond the Jumna. Again the 76th had to bear the brunt of the conflict, being led in the main charge upon the enemy's guns by Lake himself, who had two horses shot under him in the course of the day. In this the decisive attack the 76th are said to have advanced to within a hundred paces of the opposing artillery without taking their muskets from their shoulders. Inspired by such an example the Native Infantry behaved with unfaltering courage. A volley and a charge with the bayonet carried the guns, and Lake's powerful cavalry did the rest. The officers of the regiment whose command had come down into the hands of a Captain were unusually fortunate on this day only having one of their number wounded but the rank-and-file paid toll with 31 killed and 96 wounded. In a week the casualties in action had come to over 200. Remembering that Assaye had still to be fought, one may realise the relief that the news of the equally critical action at Delhi brought to the mind of the Governor-General. In alluding in his despatch, written, as the custom then was immediately on the receipt of the news, to the 76th, Lord Wellesley said: "The high reputation of that respectable corps in various services of difficulty and danger in India appeared in the battle of Delhi with a degree of lustre which has never been exceeded, even by British troops." The punishment inflicted upon the enemy at Delhi brought about the fall of Agra with comparatively little loss, Scindiah's troops being now in such apprehension of another encounter that they took to making prisoners of their own European officers. But there remained a large body of seventeen regular battalions with a powerful artillery which had had no share in the preceding defeats with whom the British General still had to deal. It was these fresh and unshaken troops which he brought to bay with his cavalry on the 1st November on the murderous field of Laswaree. It was noon before the infantry after a twenty-five miles march arrived on the scene; and after a short rest for the men they were formed up and sent against the enemy's position under a tremendous cannonade. "The effect of this fire, which was terrible in the extreme," says Thorn, "was felt with peculiar severity by the 76th Regiment, which fine body, by heading the attack, as usual became the direct object of destruction. The regiment was only saved by a charge of the 29th Dragoons, who rode down the enemy's line from the flank and enabled the Commander-in-Chief to push in with the 76th and some native infantry and seize the guns while they were momentarily abandoned. On this as on every former occasion, said General Lake reviewing the battle, His Excellency beheld with admiration the heroic behaviour of the 76th Regiment whose gallantry must ever leave a lasting impression of gratitude on his mind. The regimental loss on this day was 43 killed and 170 wounded, including five officers' casualties. Lake's British infantry must have been reduced by this victory to a mere skeleton; but a week or two later a reinforcement reached the General at last in the shape of some companies of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, while the dismounted men of the three cavalry regiments were turned into an infantry corps to supply the pressing need of the moment. But Laswaree had finished the enemy; and the force returned to Cawnpore with the honours of the 76th unshared. Peace, however, was not to endure for long. Scindiah was no sooner down than Holkar was up, and in the engagement of Deeg the 76th Regiment is once more found in the front of the British advance, and isolated by its own impetuosity. At the ensuing storm it was for the first time possible to spare them, the Company's European regiment taking the assault. But, with the siege of Bhurtpore its turn came again, and in one of the disastrous attacks alone on that fortress it lost two more officers killed and three wounded. One wonders where the renewals came from to fill the gaps. With the spring of 1805, the war came virtually to an end and the 76th moved into quarters at Fatehpur, where a force was retained through the summer to watch the Bundelkhund frontier. Few, indeed, of the officers and men who had originally set out with it can have come through to the end unhurt. Other corps indeed may have lost as heavily perhaps, even in the course of a few minutes, but as exhibiting the staying power that is the distinguishing characteristic of British infantry and the determining part that a single regiment may play in a campaign where large forces fought on both sides the case of the 76th under Lord Lake is unique. It was a happy and graceful thought of the residents of Aligarh to show that even at this distance of time those services are fresh in Anglo-Indian memory—"Pioneer."

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of this Institute was held yesterday afternoon at the Institute premises, Professor A. L. Coverton presiding.

The annual report of the committee of management stated:—On the 31st March 1903, there were 105 life members, 6 honorary life members and 183 ordinary or quarterly members. The numbers in the previous year were 110-5, and 171 respectively. One life member and one honorary life member were admitted, and six life members were reported as having died during the year. 158 visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library during the year under review. The number last year was 130. The issues of old and new books including periodicals during the year were 36,400. The number of new books, etc., added to the Library during the year under review was 264. At the close of the year the Library contained 14,064 volumes. The invested funds of the society amount to Rs. 4,500. In accordance with the usual practice voting lists were circulated to the members of the society at the close of the year, giving the names of members eligible for election. The lists sent in by members were duly examined by the scrutineers, Messrs. R. H. Frost and I Palmer, who reported the result to be as follows:—The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt. (president), Khan Bahadur M C Murzban, C I E; Mr. S S Sassoon and Mr. S. E. Shellim (vice presidents), Mr. W M Bell, Mr. A L Coverton, M A; Mr. C C James, C E; Mr. J C Jamsetjee, Mr. C Muirhead, Captain Potts, Revd H T H Rountree, Mr. T A Savage, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, and Mr. B Watson (directors), Mr G Lund (treasurer) and Mr. W C Carey (secretary). In May 1902, Mr. R A Arnold Jenkins, the Honorary Secretary, proceeded on leave to Europe on account of ill-health, and Mr. W C Carey was appointed to act for him during his absence. In December following Mr. Jenkins sent in his resignation of the office, as there was no probability of his returning to India for some time to come. At the meeting of the Committee of management held on the 15th January 1903, the following resolution was passed:—

"That the committee accept with regret Mr. Jenkins resignation; that he be thanked for the valuable services he has rendered as honorary secretary for the past nine years and that he be asked to accept a life membership as an acknowledgment of the committees appreciation of his services to the Institute. In accordance with the above Mr Jenkins was enrolled as a life member and a certificate of membership was duly forwarded and accepted by him, and Mr. W. C Carey was confirmed in the post of honorary secretary.

The reports and audited accounts for the year ending 31st March 1903 were received and adopted. Thanks were then tendered to the scrutineers, the Committee of Management, and the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Links with Robert Louis Stevenson are being severed. Only the other week "R. L. S.'s" greatest literary associate, Mr W. E Henley, died, and now the death is announced of another friend of the famous writer, Dr. George Balfour. An uncle of Stevenson, Dr. Balfour was a constant counsellor and cheering friend during his long struggle against ill-health—"an enemy who was exciting at first, but has now by the iteration of his strokes, become merely annoying and inexpressibly irksome." A distinguished medical man, one-time King's Physician-in-Ordinary for Scotland, it was Dr. Balfour who insisted on Stevenson first going abroad for a complete change of climate after his long illness following the death of his father. It will be remembered that "R. L. S." fell in with the suggestion and with his mother went to the United States, and it was again on his uncle's advice that he left Scotland for Davos Platz, an act which, no doubt, prolonged his life.

From the crop of a grouse as much as 2 1-2ozs. of heather tops has been taken, and as the bird is a voracious feeder once it begins to eat, it is clear that a "thousand-brace" moor, if the stock is to be healthy and strong, must be capable of yielding about one ton of heather tops per week. Taking the average weight of a grouse at 20ozs., each bird (says Mr. Hamish Stuart, writing in the "Express") will thus consume per day at least one-tenth of its own weight of heather tops. When this fact is remembered, one need not wonder that the rate of mortality due to starvation is often very high in winters of exceptional rigour.

Those intimately acquainted with Pius X, while Patriarch of Venice, express no surprise at the somewhat independent attitude he has taken up in regard to certain forms of procedure which have become part of Vatican life. It is related that soon after his election to the Patriarchship of Venice Sarto, holding out his hand, with the palm upward, said to a friend, "Venice is like that"; then turning his hand, showing its back upward, he said, "When I have been here six months it will be like that." And it was. Yet in making many changes he made no enemies. According to the Venice correspondent of the "Scotsman," after examining into the case of a priest against whom rumours were afloat, he would say, "Come with me into my gondola and we will have a gita (sail), and talk there." He would then direct his gondoliers to row to the *Guidecca* or S. Franceso, when he would place them in monasteries, and say to the custodians, "Keep these men here until I call for them."

The triple crown used at the Coronation of the Pope the other day had an interesting origin. Originally it seems that the headdress of the Popes was only a cap; but Clovis, King of the Franks, to show his respect to the Church of Rome, sent to the Palace of St. John in Lateran, a Royal crown of gold, which Anastatius, Emperor of Constantinople, had presented to him. The Pope Hormisdas placed upon the tiara this crown, which was at that time nothing more than a circle of gold surmounted by leaf-work being much such a coronet as is nowadays borne by Marquises in France. The successor of Pope Hormisdas continued to wear the tiara with one crown only up to the time of Boniface VIII., but this Pope, having claimed all authority over things temporal as well as things spiritual, wished to mark this double dominion even on the Pontifical tiara, on which he placed two crowns instead of one. Ultimately, Pope John XXII. added a third crown.

A foreign medical journal has been giving its readers some seasonable advice about the perennial "change of air." The quasi-miraculous benefits which are associated with holidays and change of air in the popular belief are in reality derived when they accrue from change of environment. In a great many instances (our contemporary says) the measure of benefit obtainable would be as effectually secured and at much less expense, by mere change of habits, without the fatigue and inconvenience of change of domicile. The over-wrought city clerk might advantageously take to driving a cab, while the cabman would find it a relief to discharge for a time the functions of caretaker of a deserted house. Many an overworked physician would experience a distinct improvement were he to qualify as chauffeur, with no other object in view than to cover space, and there are few domestic servants whose health would not be sensibly modified by a brief experience, as milkmaid or gleaner should the season lend itself to that pursuit. The "literary gent," whose brain is sterile of new ideas, might recuperate his energies by usurping the role of a sick man and remaining in bed for a week or two.

In a talk with an "Express" representative, Mr. Charles Morton, the father of the music-halls, who recently reached his 84th birthday, said: "Have you ever noticed how you can recall periods of your life by certain songs? 'Sweet Violets,' for instance, was very popular in the music halls in 1883, and the Jubilee year of 1887 will always rise to the mind when one hears Charles Coborn's song, 'Two Lovely Black Eyes.' Then there was his very popular song, 'Come where the Booze is cheaper.' Not an elegant title, but the tune was popular everywhere. It is said that one day her late Majesty heard that tune played by the band of the Grenadiers, and, sending out word that it should be repeated, she asked for the name of the tune, and was much amused when the Lady-in-Waiting very hesitatingly gave it to her. 'I don't know what 'booze' means,' she said, 'though I can make a guess; but at all events the tune is pretty enough.'"

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, who has recently been in America, told a congregation there that Americans are very optimistic, that they are busy looking for a fight and are very happy when the fight results in their favour. As a rule, he told them, they are happy and contended, but that they are living for the pleasures of to-day and not caring much for the morrow. A newspaper commenting these criticisms, observed that Mr. Campbell's conclusions differentiate us from other peoples only in degree. If we are more optimistic than other nations it is because of liberties, resources, and opportunities which afford us more room for hope, We are of industrious and not of foolish good cheer. Our thought of to-morrow is expressed in doing well to-day.

Nowadays, he would be a strange greengrocer who sold oysters. But other times other customs. Not improbably the worthy vendor of vegetables centuries ago sold oysters just as he to-day sells coal. This is the more probable as the high prices with are now the rule for the aristocratic bivalve are quite of modern origin. The enhancement in the value of the oyster has been attributed to the great exhibition year—1851—when London was so overrun with visitors that all dainties were at a premium, and there was a special run on this delicious shell-fish. Unquestionably oysters are now sold at prices which would have made the hair of our forefathers stand on end. For example, in the Canterbury municipal records there is an entry relative to a civic feast given in the fourteenth century, in which one of the items disbursed was 6d. for a bushel of oysters.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, writing in his weekly, has an interesting criticism of the oratory of the late Robert Wallace, M. P., whose biography, published lately, recalls a strong personality. He had many gifts as a politician, but some defects as an orator, defects which are not uncommon among Scotsmen, and which in his case (says "T.P.") are in part to be attributed to his long years in the pulpit. "His sentences were often too long, too cumbrous, overladen with parentheses and qualifications. It may sound heresy to say so, but these also were the defects of the oratory of Mr. Gladstone. I once wrote of Mr. Gladstone—it was during his lifetime, and at the height of his reputation as a speaker—that probably very few of his speeches would be read after he was dead except by political students and historians; and that, as a matter of fact, they would not repay perusal.

"All these faults of the oratory of Mr. Gladstone were reproduced and exaggerated in Dr. Wallace; so much so that at times it sounded almost as if he were deliberately caricaturing the oratory of his great master by imitating and exacting that master's defects. In private conversation most of these defects disappeared, and Wallace was one of the most interesting talkers one could hear. His views were certain to be original on every subject he touched; he was incapable of speaking the language of commonplace or cant or servile imitation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"Many points of interest in the naval reserve scheme call for comment. The first and most important of these is to be found in section 2 chapter I., which states that Naval Volunteers in time of war will be liable for duty anywhere the Admiralty may have need of their services, with the understanding that these services shall as much as possible be confined to home waters and the Mediterranean. Should the response to the opportunities held out by the Admiralty be all that is expected, we may anticipate that it will have an effect upon military volunteering the result of which it is difficult to foretell."

The net result of the trial manœuvres of the 1st Army Corps shows that, owing to the comparatively small and dispersed areas at the disposal of the troops much of the fighting was a positive farce. Generally speaking, the officers were obliged to think more about avoiding forbidden ground than about going where their tactical instinct led them. The tactics of British manœuvres consist chiefly of doing, because you must, that which in war you would not do—unless you were a fool—and leaving undone those things which the situation clearly demands. So long as there are lands marked 'out of bounds,' so long will it remain impossible to give our soldiers the practical education that is essential in their efficiency.

The physical fitness of Volunteers is a matter to which sufficient attention has not been given. In the case of the Regulars or Militia the recruit has to be stripped naked, which leaves no doubt as to the presence or absence of certain physical defects. But in the Volunteers, beyond a superficial examination of the heart and lungs, and taking the recruit's word as to his being otherwise sound nothing more is done. . . . . At the recent, Medical Conference, Surgeon-General Evatt expressed the opinion that many Volunteers were quite unfit for field service, and considered it would be better to have fewer Volunteers and men of better physique. This throws another light on the evils of capitation grant catching. Numbers must be kept up at all costs, because the existence of corps depends on their maintenance. Being chiefly intended for home defence, it is thought to be a matter of no consequence whether men are sound or not, but the altered circumstances of the Empire call for sound soldiers and not cripples. The country pays for able-bodied men, and has a right to have them, so we hope that medical officers will in future think more seriously of their duty in this important matter.

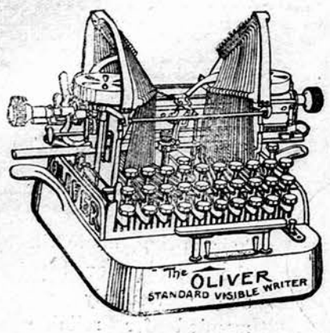
Mr. Brodrick is indignant with the Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, and repudiates the charges of waste at the ordnance factories. According to him the accusation has been based on two incorrect assumptions—first, that a reliable system of obtaining metal from ordnance factory refuse had been in operation longer than was really the case; and second, that the quantity of refuse in one exceptional year was the usual quantity. Be that as it may, the Committee distinctly states in the Report that it had no evidence to go on besides that of the Chief Superintendent, who himself furnished the main facts on which the Committee formed its opinion. It will be remembered that the Committee in its sixth Report of last year dealt with this question of waste. In the present Report it refers to this former one, and also to the subsequent memorandum of the Chief Superintendent to the Director-General of Ordnance, which sought to show that the amount of waste which had actually taken place was not so great as the sixth Committee Report of last year had indicated. Mr. Brodrick declares that the loss probably did not amount to more than a fifth of the estimate of the Committee. The Committee sticks to its guns. Out of this confusion and difference of opinion can come however nothing but good. Attention has been drawn to the waste, and whether it was as large as supposed by the Committee, or only one-fifth of that amount, as stated by the Secretary for War, is now immaterial. For the future a close watch will be kept and Mr. Brodrick has, so far, met the recommendation of the Committee, that higher salaries should be given to competent controllers of departments in the ordnance factories, by applying to the Treasury to say what is the largest sum they are prepared to grant for the purpose. It is false economy as the Report points out to offer inadequate salaries where the responsibilities are so enormous.

The extraordinary conservatism displayed by the authorities in gun construction during recent years has driven every able man into some opposition camp. When quick-firers were first thought of one of the stipulations issued by the committee in inviting tenders for new designs was that brass cases should not be used for the cartridges. The cause of this restriction was that the committee thought the empty cases lying on the ground would cut the horses' feet. This foolish fancy was soon dissipated in the South African War, when it was seen that the Boers were using brass cases for their cartridges without injuring their horses fees. It is restrictions such as these that make it impossible for men of ability to work under officials whom they know to be tied by tradition to the ideas of their forefathers. Under such conditions, is there any wonder in the fact that clever men leave the Service and seek employment in civil life when they are offered higher salaries and freed from tedious restrictions? In the mean time the country suffers through useless rearmaments, and will suffer unless some drastic measures of reform are introduced.

It would appear that our heavy batteries do not mean to emulate the Boer Long Toms. At a recent field-day near Aldershot, the heavy guns came into action in the open at a range of 3000 yards from the enemy's main position. Their movements were cumbersome, and they took fifteen minutes in getting the guns into action. During this time the enemy's artillery fired on them. What we complain of is this. Heavy guns have long ranges, and can be fired at great distances in clear weather. What then is the object of opening fire at what is now a medium field artillery range? It is a waste of powder, and a misapplication of the recognised role of the heavy gun. Then again, why parade in the open, when every movement is of necessity slow. In the case referred to, the big guns would never have fired a round, they would have been annihilated during their preliminary manœuvres. When the country has been put to endless expense by re-armament schemes it seems a pity that its money should be wasted on unrealistic operations. We suffered from a dearth of heavy guns during the preliminary operations of the recent war. The Boers forced us to realise their value, with the result that the War Office organized Regular heavy batteries at home. If however these batteries are to be used as clumsy heavy field artillery it is clear that lessons of the war have been forgotten. We have no doubt that the General officer commanding the First Army Corps will amend matters In the meantime, no harm can be done by drawing attention to what appears to be a backward movement.

The performances of the "Good Hope" and her consorts, the Hogue, Drake, and Sutlej, in the Naval Manœuvres have demonstrated to the world that British cruisers can maintain their high speed when called upon to do so without any great difficulty or breakdown. It has again and again been asserted by the opponents of the water-tube boilor that they cannot maintain a high rate of speed for any long period and the contest between the Hyacinth and Minerva, which was unhappily brought to a premature end through the breakdown of the former's port engine at the time when she was hourly increasing the distance between herself and her competitor, has been unfairly adduced as a proof that the water-tube boiler is inferior in staying power to the cylindrical. Let us hear what the correspondent of a contemporary on board the Good Hope has to say on the subject. It will be a disappointment to such (i.e., to hostile critics of the Belleville boiler) to learn that though the Good Hope has steamed something over 2,500 miles at various speeds from 10 to 22 1-2 knots, she has had no trouble with her steam generators, 43 in number, with upwards of 11,000 tubes to keep in order. When it is remembered that this ship maintained a speed for 73 1-2 hours which was nearly double that of our best cruisers twenty years ago, it must be recognised that the propulsion of great ships has marvellously advanced in those two decades. Another interesting fact mentioned by the correspondent is that at 18 knots the Hague was burning more coal than the Good Hope, due, as he says rightly enough, to the fact that 18 knots was much nearer the maximum speed of the Hogue than it was of the Good Hope, although it has also to be remembered that the latter ship is the bigger of the two by more than 2,000 tons. If the Manœuvres have proved nothing else, they have at least shown that our newer ships can be implicitly depended on to steam their higher speeds, and to maintain them as long as the coal they can carry will last, and more can scarcely be demanded. No other Navy in the would can show a parallel performance to that of these cruiser during the late manœuvres.

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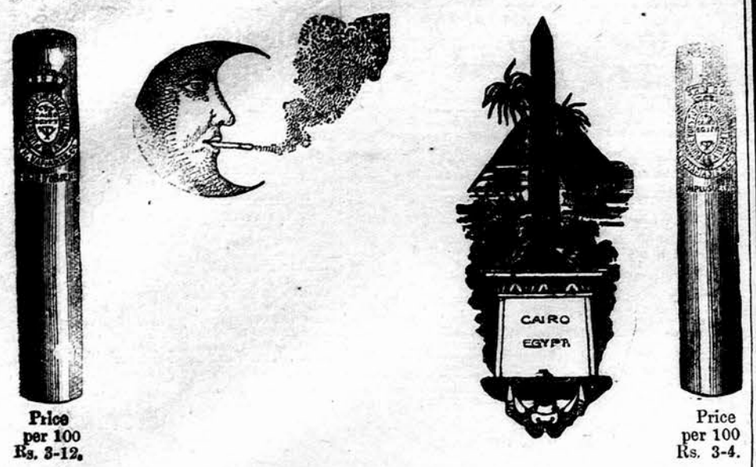
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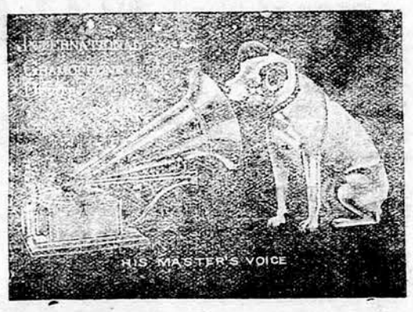
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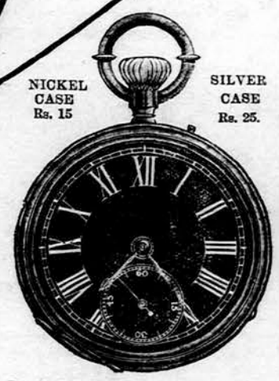
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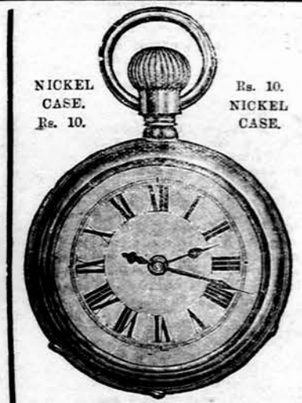


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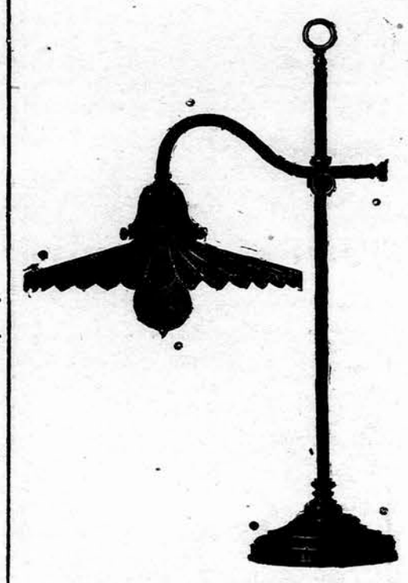
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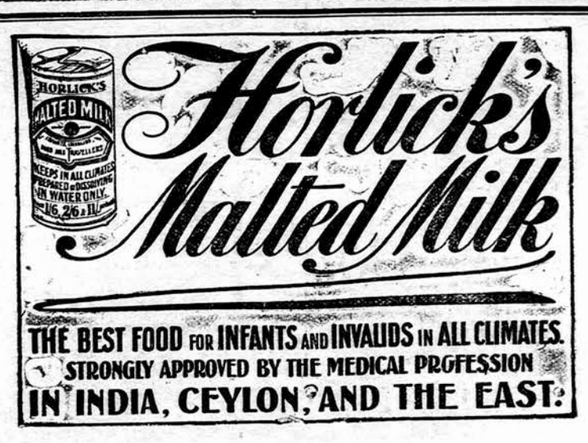
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